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Wednesday, March 12, 1975
Phalguna 21, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 1975/Phalguna 21, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा नये निर्माताओं को ऋण दिया जाना

*302. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) **क्या** उनके मंत्रालय ने समय-समय पर इस आशय की जांच करवाई है कि चलचित्र वित्त निगम उन निर्माताओं को ही ऋण देता है जो लोकोपयोगी फिल्मों का निर्माण करते है और उन्हे ऋण के रूप मे दी गई धनराशि का सही उपयोग होता है, और

(ख) क्या चलचित्र वित्त निगम ने ऐसे निर्माताओं को ऋण दिये है, जिनकी फिल्मे आज तक पर्दे पर नही आई है यदि हां तो उन फिल्मो के और निर्माताओं के नाम क्या है और उनमे से प्रत्येक को कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नही। तथापि, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सचिव की अध्यक्षता मे चलचित्र वित्त निगम की कार्य निष्पादन पुनरीक्षण समिति निगम का आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन करती है।

(ख) 31 जनवरी, 1975 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार उन फिल्मो का एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जो फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋणो से मुक्त्मान की गई किन्तु रिलीज नही हुई है।

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श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी (1973–74) की 58वीं रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस में कहा गया है :

"The Committee are concerned to note that a large number of producers who were given loans by the Finance Corporation have failed to repay their loans. More than 50 per cent of its outstanding loans i.e. an amount of Rs. 59,26,057 are considered doubtful, while a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has already been written off as bad debts."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे सज्जन कौन हैं, जो 12 लाख रुपये की रकम पचा गये है, और वे कौन लोग है, जिनके द्वारा 60 लाख देने के बारे मे शक है। उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनसे यह रुपया कैसे वसूल किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The hon. Member has asked why so many films financed by the Film Corporation have not come on the screen. I would only like to draw his attention to the fact that the Film Finance Corporation has been primarily set up, not so much as to raise money or get back the money but for promoting certain types of films.

Everywhere in the world wherever such institutions have been set up, the consideration of monetary gains is seconday to improvement of standards. The Film Finance Corporation should not be judged from the money that might not have come back which has also come back—but primarily from the point whether they have been able to influence the cinema scene as a whole or not. It has to be looked at from that point.

So far as the bad debts are concerned, I do not think my hon. friend should be so much worried because the outstanding loans as on 31st December 1974 were Rs. 89 lakhs but the possibility of bad debts amongst them is approximately Rs. 32 lakhs.

So, in an operation of more than 10 years and an operation involving 126 films, if we find that Rs. 32 lakhs including interest are in a doubtful position, I think, that is not an area which should worry my friend very much.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिल्म फिनांस कार्पोरेशन इस लिए रुपया देती है कि अच्छी फिल्में पर्दे पर आयें। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि कुछ लोग फिल्म फिनांस कार्पोरेशन की 12 लाख रुपये की रकम खा गये, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई फिल्म प्रोड्यूस नहीं की, इसके लिए कौन लोग दोषी और जिम्मेदार है, और सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI I. K. GUPJRAL: Let me correct the impression my friend over there has got. It is not correct to say that films were not made. Films have been made. My friend will kindly see the list. Out of 10 films, two have been released and 8 remain unreleased. They number of films from which money is outstanding, including the interest is 12, that is, films which are considered to be in doubtful area, and except one, other films were already made. Most of them were not successful in the box office and some of them could not find a cinema house to release them. Therefore, this was primarily the reason why the money did not come back and it would not be fair to say that people took money and just swallowed it and did not make films. That is not correct If you want the names, I can read the names or lay it on the Table of the House.

I can lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तरीका गलत है।

SHRI M C. DAGA: I put only one question. He has replied to my first question. I am putting one more supplementary question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बड़ा हैरान हूं। यह जो तरीका अभी चालू हुआ है मैं उस को ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहता हूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : प्रश्न के उत्तर में लिस्ट दी गई है कि श्री आर० एम० राजन को 5 लाख रुपये दिये गये है, और कुछ दूसरे लोगों को भिन्न भिन्न रकमें दी गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये रकमें किस किस तारीख को दी गई थी, उनको फिल्म कब प्रोड्यूस करनी थी, आज उसको कितना अर्सा हो गया है और वे फिल्म कब पर्दे पर आ जायेंगी।

SHRI I K GUJRAL: My non. friend has not read the statement carefully. The statement gives only the details of those films which have not been released so far. They are not a bad debt films. The list of bad debt or doubtful debt films is different. So far as the dates on which loans were given, I shall give the statement.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: The policy of the Film Finance Corporation is mainly to encourage feature films and to help the youngsters and to encourage new ideas. Many people approached the Film Finance Corporation for financial help, but due to the complicated and long process involved in obtaining loans, many of them—talented people—have withdrawn their applications. Is it a fact?

SHRI I. K GUJRAL: Yes, it is a fact.

The difficulty is mainly not so much procedural but of paucity of funds We get very little money which we can advance. In the last fifteen years or so since the Film Finance Corporation has come into being, we have been given in the proximity of a total of Rs. 2 crores. This is very meagre amount as compared to the total money needed. Last year, for instance, we had Rs. 10 lakhs That caused a great deal of difficulty. I am really anxious that we should find more funds for this purpose.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : चलचित्र वित्त निगम ने जो कुछ भी सहायता दी है, उसकी सराहना करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस प्रकार बहुत अच्छी फिल्में भी प्रदर्शित हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत दो वर्षों में चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा फाइनेंस की हुई कितनी फिल्में प्रदर्शित हुई है और उनमें से कितनी फिल्मों को देश और विदेश में पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह पढ़ा है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the number of films which have been appreciated in India and abroad is concerned, the list is fairly long and my hon friend must have got the same.

Umeed, Uski Roti, Devida, Maya Darpan, Grahan, Trisanchya, 27-Down, Jukti Takko Aar Gappo, Dak Bangla, Parinay, are the films to which amount as shown in the statement has been advanced.

The total number of films made up till now is 126. The total number of films which have received appreciation in India would be in the proximity of 20.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 89 लाख रुपये आउटस्टेंडिंग है और 12 लाख रुपये के बैड डेटस हैं। क्या यह सही है कि

फिल्म फिनांस कार्पोरेशन जिन फिल्मों को तैयार करने के लिए पैसा देती है, उन फिल्मों के लिए कोई रूपरेखा बनाई गई है, अर्थात् वे इस प्रकार की फिल्में हों, जो वल्गर न हों, और जो जनता का अच्छा मार्गदर्शन कर सकें ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a fact that Film Finance Corporation gives films which help in the development of taste and which have a great deal of cultural value. That is why you must have seen that the films which have come before the eye of the public are value-setters. This is one of the major contributions which the FFC has made. In this situation if we find that Rs. 32 lakhs are doubtful debts, this should not be considered such a major thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister said that about Rs. 5 crores are advanced to the film producers by FFC. I would like to know how much amount was given to the producers who produced films in regional languages like Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Bengali and other regional languages and how much amount is realised from producers uptil now?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The main point is this. My hon. friend might have in mind the fact that regional films in Malayalam, Kannada, Bengali etc: have made a great deal of contribution in the making of good films and that is why FFC is encouraging them. During the last year, 1974-75, this is the figure I have got upto September 30: 2 Hindi films, 2 Bengali films, 2 Gujarati films, 1 Kannada and 1 Malayalam film were financed. I have figures of loans granted language-wise and the total amount of money loaned is about Rs. 11 lakhs. Language-wise in Bengali, two Bengali films were given loans totalling Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: While this country can boast of great makers of films like Mr. Satyajit Ray and Mr. Girish Karnad who comes from my district, is it a fact, while we have no quarrel with FFC for financing new emerging talent, certain Indian films of the new wave go a-begging for want of funds even though they have proved themselves equal to the world-best like Ingemar Bergman, those good directors are finding paucity of funds, and so their talents are going unused today?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Unfortunately, this is a fact

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: He said that the main emphasis is the elevation of taste and cultural value. Out of 120 films or so, except one, or may be a couple of films, the rest could not reach the audience because the distributors are not keen on showing these films. How is this going to be shown to the audience at large and how is this objective going to be realised and what steps are the Government taking to see that they reach the audience so that elevation of taste and cultural value takes place?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We have paucity of exhibition theatres. We have 8000 theatres for the population of 55 or 56 crores. The Soviet Union, with one-fourth of population, has 1,40,000 cinemas. So, the problem is there of exhibition of films. And, we are one of the biggest producers of films, about 430 or 440 are produced every year. And it is a fact that distributors go in for money spinners rather than taste. Government has written to State Governments drawing their attention that much more involvement of public funds takes place. For example in Punjab this has taken place. Public resistence against bad films have to be there as well.

I hope the other State Governments will follow suit. So far as FFC is

concerned, we have got some plans to acquire some theatres. In addition to this, we intend encouraging the idea of university theatres. We are hoping that in the course of this year to get started thirty-two universities theatres.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Just now he said that the F.F.C's primary aim is to help in improving the quality of the films. I would like to know from him as to what precisely our national policy on films is. I would like him to state it precisely in what precise manner has the F.F.C. improved the quality of films so far and whether he is satisfied that the impression in the minds of the people that it continues to encourage the gangsterism is removed? Any how what is precisely the national policy on films and in what precise manner he is seeking to improve the quality of the films now?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You will agree that the policy cannot be precisely stated in the question hour particularly I am saying from time to time what our policy it. But, I would like to draw the attention of my hon friend to the fact that the film policy at the moment is both a statement of wishes and facts. That is because we are unable to invest money in the films. The policy is to get good films; the policy is to invest more in films. So far as "gangsterism" in films is concerned, this hon. House has just passed the new Films Censor Act and that act is now being implemented to see that something is done on the negative side. On the positive side, I have often repeated that unless we are able to make better films, the film scene will not change.

Rebate got by Hindustan Lever Research and Development Section from Government

*305 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how much was obtained by Hindustan Lever Research and Development Section as rebate from Government during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973, and

(b) how much was saved by them in the form of foreign exchange during 1961 to 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have so far accepted for purpose of assessment of corporate tax of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, the amounts for the period specified as under towards research and development:

	Assessment Year 1972-73 (Calendar Year 1971)
(i) Development Rebate	1,97,000
(ii) Capital Expenditure	13,64,532
(iii) Revenue Expenditure on R & D	72,00,000

2 For the calendar years 1971, 1972 and 1973, the amounts claimed by the company, as development rebate and for write off of capital and revenue expenditure incurred on its research centres were laid on the table of the House in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1285 on 20th November, 1974. Amounts mentioned above for calendar year 1971 (Assessment year 1972-73) have so far been actually accepted by CBDT

and the asessment for the calendar year 1972 (Assessment year 1973-74) and for the calendar year 1973 (Assessment year 1974-75) have not yet been finalised The claims made by the company are as follows:—

	1972	1973
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. lakhs
(*i*) Development Rebate . . .	2·58	2 17
(*ii*) Capital Expenditure . .	33·95	14 18
(*iii*) Revenue Expenditure . .	79 17	80·50

3. This information is taken from the Directors' Reports of the relevant years.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. has claimed that they have saved an amount of Rs. 547 lakhs approximately between 1961 and 1971 by way of manufacture of various essential oils, chemicals and perfumeries items used in soap making, which would have otherwise been required to be imported into this country. Year-wise break up of Rs. 547 lakhs is as under:—

Year	Import saving in essential oils and perfumery materials (Rs. Lakhs)
1961	.
1962	11
1963	18
1964	10
1965	46
1966	')
1967	5
1968	2
1969	81
1970	1
1971	—110
TOTAL :	547

This information is being verified

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I find from the statement, and by relating it to the previous replies as indicated in the statement which was given in the House on the 28th November by the Minister of Science and Technology, that for the calendar year 1971, not only has the entire amount which Hindustan Lever claimed for rebate been accepted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes but they have also accepted more than what it has claimed. This is quite remarkable. I want to have a clarification on this. The reply given in November shows that for the calendar year 1971, the Hindustan Lever had claimed write-off of capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 12.31 lakhs and from today's statement I find that the Central Board of Direct Taxes has in fact, accepted the amount of Rs. 13.04 lakhs which is more than what the company had itself claimed.

Apart from this, my question is: he will clarify the discrepancy in the figures when he replies—whether it is not a fact that the products which have been developed by Hindusthan Levers in its socalled research and development centre at Andheri in the beginning consisted of products like—you will be interested in this—idli-mix, dosa-mix, vada-mix, gulabjam-mix, Cake-mix, Sambar-mix, Jilabi-mix, etc. This is a great research that this foreign company does which happens to be a subsidiary of one of the biggest multi-national corporatons in the world and it has been carrying out this research at the research centre in Andheri and, on the basis of which, it has been demanding development rebate and write-off of capital expenditure and revenue expenditure for research and development. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has ever bothered to make any direct investigation into what actually goes on in this Research and Development Centre or is it the policy of the Government that whatever this company claims—In this case they

have claimed a rebate of more than Rs. 3 crores—the Government is going to agree to all these claims without even checking it up?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We shall certainly bring to the notice of the Central Board of Direct Taxes the discrepancy that has been pointed out by the hon. Member and find out what is the actual position and I shall lay the results of the enquiry on the Table of the House.

About the check, we do not allow anything unless we have checked it ourselves. The hon. Member probably knows that we have introduced a scheme of registration P & D units since 1973 and this unit of the Hindustan Lever has been registered with us. Therefore, not only we are getting periodical returns from them but also our teams have gone and visited and seen their actual working. We have to see that nothing happens there which is not in the national interest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister is not very well informed on this matter. Foreign companies of this kind are not permitted by the Government to carry on research and development of this type unless it is for the purpose of import substitution. According to the previous reply given by the Minister in November the company claimed that import substitution products developed by their research and development centre in the field of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and perfumery are used in soap making. There is a list of 33 items which are supposed to be things not having been developed in this country before. What do we find? They are Eucalyptus oil, citronella oil, cinnamon oil, etc. You will find so many things which are most elementary chemicals that one can think of. It is impossible to think that these things have not been developed in this country before.

Therefore, I want to know whether the Government have bothered to enquire as to how much quantities of these oils and perfumes are actually being used by Hindustan Lever in the corresponding tonnage of the soaps which are manufactured by them in this country? My information is that they do not use it here but are sending to their parent company in London for use by them. They are not being used in this country and need not be used because they are the elementary chemicals. When he says they are making sure that no underhand work is going on, I want to ask him what is the machinery by which this check is done or is it that all the officials concerned are in the pay-roll of this company?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is absolutely wrong to say that our officials are in the pay-roll of this company. They are eminent scientists working in the Department. They have been visiting this company and I have also answered in reply to an unstarred question all these elementary substances which the hon. Member mentioned. We have gone into discussion separately tabled whether these are elementary substances or they have been used in a different manner. If the hon. Member goes through that reply to the unstarred question, he will be satisfied on that score. As far as Eucalyptus and other things are concerned, it is all right that they had been developed in this country and that we had known these oils for some time. But, the application of them in the products that are made should be in such a manner that it means import substitution. This is the claim that the Company has made and we have started the process of verification because ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who does the verification?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We, the Department of Science and Technology. We will verify and only after we are completely convinced that this has resulted in import substitution, it would be accepted as import substitution and not otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have already accepted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPUTA: This is in your statement today. Sir, I seek your protection. You have the statement before you. The opening sentence says:

"The Central Board of Direct Taxes have so far accepted for purpose of assessment of corporate tax to Messrs Hindustan Lever Limited the amounts for the period specified as under towards research and development:—

"Development rebate—Rs. 1.97 lakhs

Capital expenditure—Rs. 13.04 lakhs

Revenue expenditure—Rs. 72 lakhs.

This has already been accepted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, the hon. Member has forgotten what he has asked. He asked me whether this has resulted in import substitution or not I am on that point. I am saying that the company has made a claim that their research has resulted in import substitution to the value of Rs. 5.47 crores. This is the claim that the company has made. What we have accepted, we have indicated already. But, the claim of the company that their research and development has resulted in savings of imports worth Rs. 5.47 crores has to be verified. Without verification, we cannot accept this, the statement of the company. This verificaion is under way and we will verify the whole claim in a scientific and technical manner and only after we are satisfied that the claims made by the company are genuine, we will accept it as import substitution. If they are not import substitution, they will be treated in that manner. If they are found to be genuine import substitution, then, we shall, of course, handle in that manner, otherwise not. This is the clarification that I want to give.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, my supplementary relates to the allowances of revenue and capital expenditure incurred on research and development, allowed and allowable under the provisions of the Income tax Act. Now, Sir, the material given here is extremely disconcerting. The provision in the Income tax Act has been made providing for the write off of capital expenditure on research and development purely to encourage research and development of the indigeneous variety. This sort of a general advantage which is being taken by a subsidiary of multi-nationals only means, that the State is subsidising profits by the subsidiary of a multinational company to be repatriated. This will need some evaluation of the basic policies by which this particular provision has been made in the Income tax Act. May I know of the Minister whether for purposes of allowing deductons of capital expenditure on research and development, provisions will be confined only to such industries which form the core sector in the country and secondly, whether, in respect of research and development by companies, where there is a corresponding liability of repatriation of either capital or payment of dividends in foreign exchange, straightaway provisions will be made disallowing any capital expenditure on research and development?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, in-house research and development particularly in the private sector undertakings is of a recent origin. In order to encourage in-house research and development, certain incentives have been provided for in the Income tax Act, as the learned Member has pointed out. But, it is not that we want these multi-national companies or subsidiaries of them operating in India to run away with this kind of profits. I was answering Shri Indrajit Gupta that we are taking all the care that we can under our own sys-

tem to see that they do not take undue advantage of this and in regard to the companies that have been registered under the scheme of the Department of Science and Technology – approximately they number about 250—I would say, barring a few, most of them are only Indian companies, purely Indian companies With these incentives, they have been doing very good work during the last 3-4 years. The work has started already. After this in-house research and development in various companies stabilise, we shall review this position and find out how we can avoid any such misuse by large companies like Hindustan Lever so that the benefits which are really meant for the Indian companies and up-coming middle level companies are not mis-used by these large companies.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि 1972 और 1973 कैलेन्डर साल में उन के दावे तभी मन्जूर किये जायेंगे जब वेरीफिकेशन होगा । लेकिन 1971 के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"The amounts mentioned above for calendar year 1971 have so far been actually accepted by the CBDT and assessment for the calendar year 1972 and for the calendar year 1973 have not yet been finalised".

तो क्या 1971 का दावा बिना जाच किये, वेरिफिकेशन के स्वीकार कर लिया गया ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा उत्तर नही सुना जो मैंने माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को दिया था । मैंने कहा था इस की हम जाच कर रहे हैं, वेरिफिकेशन कर रहे हैं । वह इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीटयूशन से संबंधित उन का दावा है । उन का दावा है कि 5 करोड 47 लाख रुपये इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीटयूशन में बचाया । हम इस को नही मानेंगे जब तक हम इस बात से संतोष न प्राप्त कर लें कि सचमुच मे यह चीज भारत मे नही हो सकती बिना इन के अनुसधान के । इसीलिये हम ने उन की जाच पडताल शुरू की और उस के बाद ही उन के इम्पोर्ट सबस्टीटयूशन के दावे को माना जायगा

जो मैंने अपने वक्तव्य मे कहा है डेवलपमेंट रिबेट, कैपिटल ऐक्सपेंडिचर और रेवेन्यू ऐक्सपेंडिचर के बारे में जो 1971 का हमने मन्जूर किया है उस मे जो भी वेरिफिकेशन करना था इन्कम टैक्स आदि कानून के अनुसार वह बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज ने किया और उस के अनुसार उस को अवार्ड किया । माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने यह बताया था कि उन्होंने जो मागा था उस मे कुछ अधिक मिल गया । यह जो बात उन्होंने कही है यह सही है और इसलिये मैंने कहा की उसकी जाच करके जो भी निष्कर्ष होगा उस को सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करूंगा । लेकिन जहा तक इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीटयूशन वाली बात है उस को वेरीफाई किया जायगा पूरी तरह से । अन्य प्रकार की छूट देने की जो बात है, तो जो भी कानूनी प्रावधान है उस के अनुसार उस को वेरीफाई कर के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज ने इस को मन्जूर किया और उस के बाद ही इन को दिया गया । और इस की मन्जूरी देने मे हमारा मतलब नही है । हमारा मतलब तो वहा आता है जहा पर इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीटयूशन की बात करते है, टेक्नीकल नो हाऊ की बात करते है । उस को हम को देख कर बताना पडेगा कि इम्पोर्ट सबस्टिटयूशन हुआ कि नही ।

MR. SPEAKER· Next question.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: When Shri Siddaya's question regarding ameliorative measures for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was on, you allowed only 5 minutes, but here you have allowed 35 minutes. Henceforth you should be lemient in the case of such questions. I was not allowed to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand how we can spend the whole hour on one question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I was not allowed to ask a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to go into that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They have repatriated Rs. 1.61 crores in 1971.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Kindly allow us to put a question. Nothing is going to be lost. After all, this is a foreign company.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether perfumary is in the core sector of industries in the country and whether on the research which has been allowed on perfumery materials rebate is allowed in terms of the industrial development of the country? Secondly, are Government going to have at least 80 per cent share of Hindustan Lever because it is a foreign-owned company and has a rate of return of 22 per cent. the highest in this country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The perfumery industry is not a core-sector industry. I have already indicated that we have given such facilities for the last few years for all developmental activities. In answer to the question asked by Mr. Gupta and Mr. Salve, I had indicated that after a while we shall review the position and see that no undue advantage of this facilities is taken by a company of this kind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether the Hindustan Lever is a subsidiary of Unilever, London which holds 85 per cent of its shares Is it not a fact that in 1973 alone they sent abroad as much as Rs. 146.2 lakhs as profits to Unilever, London? Is it a fact that this kind of research and development is a cover for getting more benefits and that they had saved Rs. 5 crores and they also get Rs. 3 crores repayment? Will this matter be subject to a thorough probe by any central agency, preferably CBI or CIB? It is not a technical thing. It is a very powerful organisation. I do not blame the officers who are unfortunately underfed and ill-clad and sometimes they are obliged to do this thing. Whether it is lifebuoy or sunlight or dalda, they see that it is not available. That is why I want a thorough probe to expose their heinous activities and they are trying to exploit the country. Will the Centre review their activities and investigate into the matter?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The first part of the hon. Members question should be addressed to the Ministry of Finance. The second part I have already answered. I should say that the hon. Member has made unfortunate insinuations against officers. I do not agree with him We do not send ordinary section officers to verify developmental activities that are going on in Bombay. These are eminent and worthwhile and well read scientists who go into this question. Scientific and technical matters cannot be investigated by police officers. We must know whether the scientific and technical claims are correct or not If they are correct, we shall treat them as such; if they are incorrect, we shall take action accordingly. The apprehensions in the minds of the hon. Member should be dispelled by my assurance. People who are competent, technically and otherwise, equally competent if not more competent than those who are working in this company go into those matters. There is no question of dishonesty; no such suggestion has been made by any body about the personal or other dishonesty of those people who had been going there in terms of enjoying hospitality of this company etc. We have had full satisfaction from our scientific personnel who had enquired into this matter. As I have

already said this question will be reviewed and after review if any action is to be taken, proper action will be taken to see that no undue advantage is taken by such companies

Price of Soft Coal in Delhi

*306 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any rise in the price of soft coal in the capital during the last three months and

(b) if so to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The retail price of soft coke has been increased by the Delhi Administration from Rs 22 17 to Rs 26 16 per quintal i e, by Rs 3 99 per quintal with effect from 18-12-1974

SHRI N E HORO How does the present price compare with the price in the neighbouring States like Punjab Haryana and U P ? If there is any difference in the price, may I know whether this has encouraged corruption among the traders, and if so how many traders who are engaged in such corruption have been brought to book?

SHRI K C PANT I am afraid I do not have the figure for the neighbouring States The Question was very pointed

(a) whether there has been any rise in the price of soft coal price in the capital during the last three months, and

(b) if so to what extent?"

So, I have got the figures for the Capital, not for the neighbouring States, but I can collect those figures

SHRI N E HORO This is an elementary thing I asked this question with the purpose of knowing how it compares with the price in the neighbouring States

What are the various causes for increase in the price?

SHRI K C PANT The Delhi Administration appointed a Committee in June, 1974 It went into the various elements entering into the price of soft coal, and it felt that an increase was justified They have gone into various elements like octroi, Central Sales Tax loading and unloading, interest on capital, service charges, local sales tax, shortages and so on All these elements have been taken into account, and after that they have come to the conclusion which the Delhi Administration has accepted. That is how the price has been increased

श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से कोयला विक्रेता अपने कोयले को ओपन में रखते हैं और जब बरसात होती है तो कोयला पानी से बिल्कुल तर हो जाता है लेकिन यह उसी भाव पर खरीदने वाले को बेचा जाता है । क्या यह एक प्रकार से मिलावट नहीं है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पानी से भीगे कोयले को बेचने वालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए और जो उस को बेचे उसका लाइसेंस कैंसिल किया जाए ।

MR SPEAKER It is a suggestion for action

अच्छा मशविरा दिया है ।

Issue of Licences/Letters of Permission for bottling Coca Cola

*308. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parties granted industrial licences, registration certificates and permission letters for bottling Coca Cola; and

(b) the details regarding capacity, value and capacity production during last three years of each of the above said approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9157/75.]

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Is it a fact that the Coca Cola bottling plants wholly depend on the Coca Cola Export Corporation for the raw materials, and that they produced goods worth Rs. 6,25,04,273 in 1972, and that while this industry employs only 6,000 people, the outgo of foreign exchange in that year was to the tune of Rs. 1,92,12,537? How is it that Mr. Pai has said that this industry employs a lakh of people? I would like to know the truth about employment and outgo of foreign exchange. Will the Government compel this multi-national company to bring down its equity to 26 per cent only under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in a time-bound programme within six months and assure this House that no more favoured treatment will be given to this foreign firm?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It is a cold drink creating heat in the House. Nearly 10,000 people roughly were directly employed by all the 22 bottling plants.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister, Mr. Pai had said that the employees were above one lakh. Now, he says that the employees are 10,000. But, according to Coca Cola Export Corporation, they are 6,000. I want to know which figure is correct?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Will the hon. Member permit me to complete my answer and then only he will come to know?

MR SPEAKER: His question was also ready-made and your answer too is ready-made. Whether it is a reply to his question or not?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The replies of the two Ministers differ on the same point.

MR SPEAKER: I am not bringing you in the picture. I am bringing in Mr Parmar.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Roughly in the neighbourhood of 10,000 people were directly employed by all the 22 bottling plants including the Coca Cola Concentrate Industry. Roughly one lakh people were indirectly employed. As far as indirectly employed people are concerned, it goes right up to distribution system also. So far as the foreign exchange is concerned, to import the chemicals which are needed to manufacture the concentrates, it is to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs a year.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: I would like to know under what provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, industrial licence is issued to one bottling plant for the same activity whereas the other plants are issued registration certificates. Under what rules and provisions of the Act these bottling plants are wholly dependent on Coca Cola Export Corporation for the raw material and who is the Authority to recommend Actual Licences to them?

What is the exact status of the Coca Cola Export Corporation under IDR Act? It is said that it is recorded with DGTD. What is meant by 'recorded'? Which are the other industries/units having 'recorded status like this Corporation.' Is it not a favouritism to this multi-national giant in so far as they have been allowed to amass foreign exchange worth about Rs. 150 crores in 15 years? What action Government propose to take to save precious foreign exchange being amassed by Coca Cola Export Corporation mercilessly?

MR. SPEAKER: The supplementary must be a single self-contained question. You have brought so many things in one question.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: He has omitted it.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want further clarification.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: It was not clear to me. Will the hon. Member repeat his question? In the beginning four plants were allowed to operate in the year 1953. They are at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Kanpur.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि कोका कोला के लिए विदेशों से जो सामान आता है, उस की बजाए कोई ऐसा पेय यहीं के सामान से क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता, जिस से यहां का पैसा विदेशों में न जाए ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : श्रीमन्, कुछ केमिकल्स ऐसे हैं जिन में फ्लेवर भी शामिल है, जो कि बाहर से लाये जाते हैं। जहां तक भविष्य का प्रश्न है, मैं इतना ही विश्वास माननीय सदस्य और इस आदरणीय सदन को दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो फेरा कमेटी है और जो फारेन एक्सचेन्ज रेगूलशन्स एक्ट, 1974 है, उस के अनुसार ये सब प्रीकाशन्स ली जाएंगी जिस से कि विदेशी कम्पनियां कोई नाजायज फायदा न उठा पाएं।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the Coca Cola Export Corporation of USA had applied under section 28(1) (c) for using the trade mark by 21 bottlers in our country? It was mentioned in the statement that a licence for a foreign trade mark as a registered user will be granted only after considering the interests of the general public and the development of indigenous trade or industry in the country and that the Indian manufacturers will not use foreign trade mark. May I know whether the Government intends to reject the application of the Coca Cola Export Corporation of USA for allowing further use of trade mark to bottlers and compel the Indian bottlers not to use this trade mark from today?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: All the aspects will be kept in mind and will be considered by the committee.

Reorganisation of Police Force in Delhi

*311. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the police force in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The working of the police force is continuously kept under review. Subject to financial constraints steps have been taken as and when necessary to augment the strength and mobility of the force.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: In view of the high rate of crime occurring in the city almost every day and also in view of the fact that most of the crimes go undetected, may I know whether it is not time that the police force is reorganised in the city of Delhi?

SHRI OM MEHTA: As I have stated in reply to part (b) of the question, subject to financial constraints, steps have been taken, as and when necessary, to augment the strength and mobility of the force. So, constant steps are being taken. If he likes, I will inform him what steps have been taken to reorganise the force.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to introduce the system of having the police force under the Police Commissioner, as it is in Bombay and Madras, instead of keeping it under the Inspector-General of Police?

SHRI OM MEHTA: No Sir; not for the present.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister is drawn to the fact that the police force in Delhi is losing its credibility because many cases are going undetected? I am also one of the victims of this. Thefts have taken place three times in my house and so far not even one has been detected.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के घर से क्या ले जायेंगे ? वहां खद्दर के कपड़े हैं । और क्या है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these thefts are taking place in the day time. They are daylight robbery. No case has been detected so far. In the background of all these things, may I know from the hon. Minister whether effective steps will be taken not only to reorganise the police force but also to give special orientation on detecting crimes and also to create confidence among the public that they are really protected and that there will be enforcement of law and order?

SHRI OM MEHTA: There cannot be any wholesale condemnation of the police. Whenever the crimes come to the notice of the police, or reported to the police, they try to take effective steps immediately. Whenever the control room is informed, officials go there and try to detect the crime. About training I would say that in 1968 we have opened a training centre at Mehrauli in which special training is given in the detection of crimes and the scientific investigation of crimes. The population of Delhi is increasing at the rate of five per cent every year. The population of Delhi now stands at about 47 lakhs. Still, we are trying to do our best to detect all the crimes that have come to our notice, even when they are reported at a late stage. We have taken note of the thefts that have taken place in the house of the hon. Member. But, unfortunately, it is not so easy to detect crimes immediately. For instance, a theft took place in my house also... *(Interruptions)* I would like to make it clear that it was not after I became a Minister. It took place when I was a Member of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thefts do not take place in the residences of Ministers; it takes place only in the residences of Members, like Shri Venkatasubbaiah. Is this the outcome of the Mehrauli training?

SHRI OM MEHTA: If there is a theft in the residence of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, surely it will be detected with the same diligence as the theft in the case of the residence of Shri Venkatasubbaiah. But he has never reported any theft. Let him report any theft and see whether we go to the spot or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that you are the Home Minister, you should investigate your own case.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has admitted the fact that the population of Delhi is increasing very rapidly and the financial constraints are such that he cannot augment the police force. In spite of all that, in view of the fact that both crimes as well as traffic violations are increasing rapidly and in view also of the fact that some of the traffic violation and some of the deaths on the roads are of a very serious and mysterious nature, what are the Government doing with regard to such special and serious accidents and events? May I know whether in terms of qualitative approach the police force is given any special training?

SHRI OM MEHTA: As I have already said in reply to the question of Shri Venkatasubbaiah, there is a special police training school at Mehrauli for training on scientific investigation of the crime. Also, a special control room has been set up. Whenever any accident comes to the notice of the police control room, our patrol vans immediately reach the spot and try to catch hold of the culprits. We have tried to increase the strength of the police and the police beats have been increased. At all the bus stops and railway stations police constables in plain cloth and uniform have been posted so that they can check this kind of crimes.

श्री भगीरथ भंवर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पुलिस वालों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है । इसके बावजूद भी चोरियों की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है, जुर्म बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । मेरे यहा भी चोरी हुई थी । चोर पकड़ा गया था । कुछ माल तो बरामद हो गया था लेकिन टाइप की मशीन अभी तक भी बरामद नही हुई है । भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह भी मिल जाएगी लेकिन अभी तक भी नही मिली है । निरन्तर चोरियां बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कौन सी योजना बना रहे है ताकि चोरियों की संख्या कम हो, जुर्म कम हो ?

श्री ओम मेहता : पिछले चार साल में संख्या करीब करीब स्टेटिक रही है । जिस हिसाब से आबादी बढ़ रही है उस हिसाब से क्राइम्ज नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । जो केस रजिस्टर किए गए थे 1971 में वे 29,235 थे । 1972 में उनकी संख्या 32,551 थी । 1973 में 34,174 थी और 1974 में उनकी संख्या 33,824 थी । जिस प्रोपोर्शन से यहां की पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है अगर हम प्रिवेंटिव स्टेप्स न लेते तो आज ये क्राइम्ज बहुत ज्यादा बढ गए होते । जो स्टेप्स लिए गए है उनके कारण ये ज्यादा नही बढे । (इण्टरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका मतलब यह है कि पापुलेशन के हिसाब से एम पीज की जो संख्या है उस हिसाब से चोरियां ज्यादा नही है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of Earthquake in Kinnaur-Spiti on Bhakra Lake and Silting of the Reservoir

*303. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent earthquake in Kinnaur-Spiti and the consequent geological deformations are likely to affect the behaviour of Bhakra Lake and silting of the reservoir;

(b) whether there is a danger that the reservoir level may touch the dead storage level of 1462 ft by May end; and

(c) if so, what steps are being contemplated to meet the serious power situation that may consequently arise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There are no such indications.

(b) The Bhakra reservoir is normally depleted to 1462 feet level every year to utilise the live storage.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को राष्ट्रीय उपाधियां अथवा पुरस्कार

*304. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशो में रहने वाले उन भारतीयो को राष्ट्रीय उपाधियो अथवा अन्य पुरस्कारों से अलकृत करने का है जो विदेशों मे रह कर भारतीय जीवन पद्धति, भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय नागरिकता आदि विषयों के सबंध मे राष्ट्रीय गरिमा बढ़ाने के लिये कार्य कर रहे है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सबधी तथ्य क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) संविधान के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उपाधिया प्रदान नही की जा सकती है। शायद निदेश गणतत्र दिवस पर प्रतिवर्ष दिए जाने वाले पद्म पुरस्कारों के बारे मे हैं। विदेशो मे रहने वाले भारतीयों समेत सभी भारतीय नागरिक, जाति, व्यवसाय, पद अथवा लिंग भद के इन पुरस्कारो के पात्र है। विज्ञान, कला, साहित्य, लोक सेवा आदि के क्षेत्र मे असाधारण तथा विशिष्ट सेवाओ के लिए विदेशो मे रहने वाले अनेक भारतीयो को पद्म पुरस्कार दिए गए है।

Issue of Scarce Raw Material against foreign Exchange

*307. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided upon a scheme to issue scarce raw material like cement and steel against remittances of foreign exchange by Indians returning from abroad and from those whose relations living abroad remit exchange for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A scheme for priority allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange has been introduced with effect from 15th February, 1975. The scheme is applicable to the following categories of persons:—

(i) Indian Nationals who have returned to India from abroad; and

(ii) Relatives of Indians residing abroad when they have received foreign exchange remittances from the latter for the purpose of purchasing cement.

The applicant is required to observe the following main conditions:—

(i) he should have brought in or obtained foreign exchange equivalent in value to that of the cement sought to be purchased, computed at the rate of Rs. 560 per tonne;

(ii) the foreign exchange credited to a non-convertible account under this scheme will not be re-transferred abroad; and

(iii) the applicant will have to give an undertaking that he will not re-sell the cement allotted to him without prior permission of the cement Controller; nor will he use cement so allotted for any type of construction for which use of cement is banned by the Government.

There is no such scheme for priority allotment of steel.

Reduction of Cement Quota to Government

*309. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to reduce the quota of cement supply to Government by the Cement companies; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to restrict the use of Foreign Brand Names in Consumer Production

*310. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state. how Government propose to restrict the use of foreign brand names for the items manufactured by Indian companies, particularly in consumer products, irrespective of the Indian companies entering into no-royalty agreement with the foreign brand owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Section 28(1)(c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, which is administered by the Ministry of Finance, provides that any branch of a foreign company or a company having a non-resident interest of over 40 per cent shall require the permission of the Reserve Bank for permitting its trade marks to be used by any other person or company for any direct or indirect consideration. Under category II(b) of the guidelines for administering section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 permission for internal trading in respect of essential or associate products in the overall interest of the consumer may be permitted subject to the condition that the company shall not be permitted to use for internal trade their trade marks or brand names in respect of products not manufactured by them.

In addition to the provisions contained in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958, provides for registration of licensees of trade marks as registered users. The registration of a licensee of a trade mark as its registered user is granted only after considering the interest of the general public and the development of indigenous industry, trade or commerce in the country. At the time of granting approval for a foreign collaboration a condition is invariably laid down that the Indian manufacturer will not use foreign trade marks on goods intended for sale in the internal market. This is irrespective of whether there is any royalty or payment involved.

Manufacture of Web Off-Set Rotary Printing Machine by H.M.T.

*312. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools have any plan for the manufacture of Web Off-set Rotary Printing machine; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited who are already manufacturing various items of printing machinery have a plan to take up the manufacture of Web Off-Set Rotary Printing Machines during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The details are, however, yet to be worked out.

बलजीत नगर / प्रेम नगर, नई दिल्ली में बम विस्फोट

*313. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**

श्री पी० वेंकटासुब्बया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 13 फरवरी, 1975 की रात को पश्चिमी पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली के पास बलजीत नगर प्रेम नगर में एक झुग्गी में बम विस्फोट हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बम के निर्माण के विषय में क्या जांच पड़ताल की गयी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान, विस्फोट 14 फरवरी, 1975 को रात में लगभग 1.30 बजे हुआ था ।

(ख) विस्फोट श्री मनी राम की झौंपड़ी में हुआ था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप झौंपड़ी की छत उड़ गई थी और दीवारों में दरारें आ गई थीं । श्री राम नाथ साहा नामक एक व्यक्ति घटनास्थल पर गम्भीर रूप से घायल पाया गया था ।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम तथा शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन एक आपराधिक मामला दर्ज किया है । चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं । बताया जाता है कि अभियुक्त व्यक्ति बम बना रहे थे, जबकि विस्फोट हो गया था । मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Research on Production of Drugs from Coke Oven Gas

*314. SHRI C. M. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to research by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow it is possible to make some vital drugs from the coke oven gas produced in the steel mills;

(b) whether some expert suggestions on the above matter are also being considered in some Ministries; and

(c) if so, when the Government are expected to come at a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such research work has been done by the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow. However, according to a paper on 'objectives and targets for achieving self-sufficiency in pharmaceuticals and drugs' jointly presented at a National Convention on "Economic Independence and perspective of Drug Industry" held in New Delhi on December, 21-22, 1974, Dr. Nitya Nand,

Director and Dr. V. C. Vora, Head of the Fermentation Technology Division of CDRI, Lucknow, have stated that while bye-products of coal carbonization could be an important source of intermediates in our country, adequate attention has not been paid to develop this aspect of our chemical industry. The paper had suggested that existing steel plants should set up units for the recovery of bye-products of coal carbonization to feed the chemical industry instead of utilizing such bye-products as fuel.

(b) and (c). The contents of the paper have been taken note of.

Non-Payment of Increased Wages to Coal Workers by CMA and BCCL

315. SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious situation arising out of the non-payment of increased wages to the coal workers by CMA and BCCL from January 1975; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to direct the authorities to implement the new wages scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b). The National Coal Wage Agreement, which was signed at New Delhi on 11th December, 1974, came into effect from 1st January, 1975. After getting the necessary clarifications in regard to the deductions to be effected from the increased emoluments for purposes of deposit under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974, the implementation of the above Agreement was discussed on the 8th and 9th February, 1975 between the management of coal companies and trade unions, who are signatories to this Agreement. It has been agreed at this meeting that current payments of revised wages, according to the Agreement, would be made for work done from the 24th February, 1975 onwards, and that the arrears of wages for work done between 1st January and 23rd February would be disbursed early in April, 1975.

Orders from Soviet Union for Machine Tools

*316. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has placed any orders for machine tools with the Hindustan Machine Tools; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Factory near Mysore in Collaboration with Hungary

*317. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Hungarian joint venture is being set up near Mysore city for the commercial production of tungsten wire and filament coils; and

(b) if so, its cost, production and the time by when it is likely to come under production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up any Indo-Hungarian joint venture near Mysore city for the commercial production of tungsten wire and filament coils. However, Government have recently permitted Hindustan Machine Tools Limited to take up the manufacture of lamp making

machinery, lamps and components including tungsten wire and filament coils in their Hyderabad Unit in technical collaboration with Messrs. Tungsram of Hungary.

Increase in Thermal Power Generation during Last Quarter of 1974

*318. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power generation during the last quarter of 1974 has been more than that of the same period in 1973;

(b) if so, what has been the percentage increase;

(c) whether the increase in thermal power is an indication that the improvement process had come to stay; and

(d) whether any concrete steps have been taken recently to get the best out of the thermal stations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been an increase of about 15 per cent in the generation from the existing thermal stations (excluding generation from the new stations commissioned during the year) during the last quarter of 1974 as compared to the corresponding period in 1973.

(c) This improvement in thermal generation has been brought about by the concerted efforts of the Centre and the State Governments to maximise generation from the thermal power station and it is expected that this improvement will be sustained.

(d) The following steps have been taken to maximise generation from the thermal stations:

(1) Procurement and stocking of spares in adequate quantity.

(2) Rationalisation of movement of coal to the different power stations through appropriate linkages of collieries to power stations to ensure adequate supplies of coal of consistent quality to match the design requirements of the boilers.

(3) Close Mointoring of operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(4) Training of Operation and Maintenance personnel.

(5) Expeditious construction of Inter-State Transmission Lines of adequate capacities to enable integrated operation of the power system

(6) Rostering and staggering of loads to the extent possible and necessary in an effort to flatten the load curves and this enables the thermal generation units to operate at a uniformly high load factor.

(7) A Standing Committee has been set up with the representatives from Central Electricity Authority, Department of Coal, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Electricity Boards to keep a continuous check on the performance of the various units and to take prompt corrective/remedial action as necessary.

(8) Steps have been taken to modernise the maintenance procedures, and improve the management of thermal power stations.

Surrender of Telephone Connections by Municipal Corporation of Delhi

319. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections surrendered by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Telephone Department under the economy drive;

(b) the number of telephone connections still working at the residences of the officers of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi where S.T.D. service has not so far been disconnected; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 5 (Five).

(b) 267.

(c) The Corporation is being requested to review the position.

Increase in Power Generation by Bhakra Management Board

*320. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been increase in power generation by the Bhakra Management Board; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 10-2-1975, the daily power generation was increased from 80 lakh units to 84 lakh units and from 11-3-1975 it has been further increased to 95 lakh units.

Floating of M/s. Sharpedge Ltd.

*321. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Messrs. Sharpedge Limited, a private subsidiary company, has been floated by Messrs. Hindustan Lever Limited and Escorts in conjunction;

(b) whether none of these companies viz. Sharpedge Limited, Escorts and Hindustan Lever Limited hold any licence for the basic raw material for producing Erasmic blades; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such sort of combines for sheer profiteering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. are registered with the DGTD for the manufacture of 300 million Nos. per annum of Safety razor blades. They are getting raw materials assistance as per Actual Users' Import Trade Control Policy. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and M/s. Escorts are not licensed/registered for the manufacture of safety razor blades, nor for the manufacture of Stainless Steel and Carbon Steel strips which are the basic raw materials for the Razor Blade Industry. No illegality or irregularity in constituting this company has come to the notice of the Government.

Telephone Connections in Tamil Nadu

*322. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in Tamil Nadu during the year 1973-74;

(b) the number of pending applications; and

(c) whether there is an abnormal delay in giving connections after receiving the applications; if so, the reasons thereof, and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) 12,760.

(b) 25,120 as on 31-12-1974.

(c) There is some delay in a few exchange areas in giving connections under general category. The delay in provision of new connections is due to limited exchange capacity. Efforts are constantly being made to expand the telephone systems to meet the pending demands to the maximum possible extent as early as possible within the available limited resources. During the Fifth Plan period, it has been planned to increase the capacity of the telephone systems in Tamil Nadu by about 24,000 lines.

P. & T. Offices in Konkan Region

*323. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the backward regions of the country will be allowed to continue post and telegraph offices, even when the postal revenue falls below the minimum prescribed for continuing the postal facilities; and

(b) if so, whether this facility will be extended to post and telegraph offices in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The Experimental Post Offices are allowed to continue in the backward areas for a period of 10 years. After this their continuance is reviewed.

(b) The above applies to all backward areas.

राजस्थान में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जमाखोरों का पकड़ा जाना

*2935. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत किन्ही जमाखोरों को अब तक पकड़ा है, और यदि हां, तो उनकी

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 7-5-1971 से 28-2-1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान जमाखोरी की गतिविधियों से संबंधित कारणों से राज्य में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन 13 व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किए गए थे ।

Retiring of a Postman of Suri Post Office

2936. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a postman of Suri Post Office of District Birbhum, West Bengal was retired for nine months and re-appointed after the said period;

(b) if so, the name of the postman and the reason to retire him without any salary or pension for the said period;

(c) the action taken against the Officer concerned for the inconvenience done to the said postman; and

(d) the number of such cases brought to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Shri Syed Ali Hossain, Postman, Shri H. O., was retired from service with effect from 1st May, 1974 by the local autrorities and was sanctioned a provisional pension and provisional DCRG. Subsequently it was detected by the audit that he was pre-1938 entrant who is entitled to continue in service upto 60 years and had been retired erroneously. The official was, therefore, immediately reinstated in service with effect from 15th January, 1975.

(c) The matter is under enquiry.

(d) No other case has been brought to the notice of the Department during the past three years.

भारत में विदेशी घुसपैठिये

2937. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनेक देशो से भारत मे घुसपैठिये आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी देशवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इसकी रोक थाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). : राज्य सरकारो तथा सघ राज्य क्षेत्रो से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लद्दाख निवासियों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को दिया गया ज्ञापन

2939. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 25 मार्च, 1974 को प्रधानमंत्री को लद्दाख के लोगों की ओर से एक ज्ञापन देकर उस क्षेत्र की वास्तविक स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन मे किन-किन मांगों का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री के ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). श्री कुशक बकूला तथा अन्य दो संसद सदस्यों ने लद्दाख सें केन्द्रीय प्रशासन के लिए कार्यवाही समिति की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था । ज्ञापन में लद्दाख की प्रशासनिक व विकास की आवश्यकताओं को दुहराया था तथा भारत सरकार से लद्दाख के प्रशासन को अपने हाथ में लेने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि लद्दाख का केन्द्रीय प्रशासन सबंधी सुझाव मूलत उस क्षेत्र के विकास को तेज करने के लिए लद्दाख के लोगों की अभिलाषा की अभिव्यक्ति है ।

Taking possession of Bungalow of Technical Director of Coal Mines Authority

2940. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5545 on the 20th December, 1973 regarding Nationalisation of Coal mines and state:

(a) whether the possession of Bungalow of Technical Director was forcibly taken by breaking open the lock on or about 17th May, 1973 in Area No. 3 of Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority; and

(b) the names of occupants of the Bungalow on 30th January, 1973 and 30th May, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों को पुलिस द्वारा रोका जाना

2941. **श्री भगीरथ भंवर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय तथा बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों तथा अध्यापकों को जो कि विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के लिए प्रतिनिधि थे, सम्मेलन के गेट पर पुलिस ने कड़ाके की सर्दी में पांच घंटे तक रोके रखा और कई प्रकार से डराया तथा धमकाया ;

(ख) क्या उनमे कुछ विख्यात तथा लोकप्रिय लेखक भी थे ;

(ग) क्या साहित्यक तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम वाले उक्त सम्मेलन के दौरान पुलिस द्वारा की गयी ज्यादतियों की जांच की गयी है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). . अपेक्षित सूचना महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Tyre Factory in Public Sector

2942. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to set up a tyre factory in the public sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have sent any proposal for setting up this factory in the State; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A proposal to set up automobile tyre project in the central public sector is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision has so far been taken regarding the location of the project.

अडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों के नये नाम

2943. **श्री झारखंडे राय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों के 'स्वराज्य' एव 'शहीद' नाम रखने के मामले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने ऐसी प्रतिज्ञा की थी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एक गैर सरकारी विधेयक पर चर्चा के दौरान समस्त लोक सभा ने एक स्वर से इस विचार का समर्थन किया था?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) अन्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपों का पुन : नामकरण करने के बारे में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचराधीन नही है ।

(ख) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) द्वीपों का नाम बदलकर "स्वराज्य द्वीप" , "शहीद द्वीप", "सुभाष द्वीप" "भारत द्वीप" आदि रखने के लिए इस

सदन में कई अवसरों पर मांगें उठाई गई थीं। यह प्रश्न गृह मंत्री से संबंद्ध सलाहकार समिति की बैठकों में भी कभी कभी उठाया गया है। सलाहकार समिति का सर्वसम्मति से यह मत रहा है कि द्वीपों के नाम में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन से स्थानीय लोगों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचेगी और इसलिए वर्तमान नाम में कोई परिवर्त न नही किया जाना चाहिए। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का द्वीपों के नाम में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

Payment of Telephone Bills in Post Offices

2944. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines laid down for authorising the Post Offices in the outlying areas in Delhi/New Delhi to receive payment of Telephone Bills;

(b) whether the Nanakpura Post Office, New Delhi-21 which is a Sorting Office in South Delhi has been included in the List of such Post Offices; and

(c) if not, the action which Government propose to take to include this Post Office which serves the areas covered by Motibagh, Anand Niketan and Shantiniketan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Post Offices in the outlying areas in Delhi/New Delhi are selected for the purpose, taking into account the density and dispersal of subscribers and geographical layout of the area, so that it caters to localities having not less than 1000 subscribers and no subscriber is required to cover more than 5 Kms. for getting to the nearest Collection Centre.

(b) No, Sir; it is not included.

(c) Inclusion of Nanakpura Post Office as a Collection Centre will be examined by the department with reference to guidelines mentioned above.

Debit/Credit Balances of Management of Coking Coal Mines

2945. SHRI SATENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the information laid on 22nd December, 1972 in fulfilment of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4194 on 1st September, 1972 reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9865 on 10th May, 1973 and Unstarred Question No. 5308 on the 20th December, 1974 and state:

(a) the full particulars asked for regarding the debit and credit balance with Government Managements of Coking Coal Mines;

(b) the number of shareholders in each of the companies;

(c) the dates on which the 'amounts' in Nationalisation Act were paid to Commissioner of Payments; and

(d) the dates on which the net credit balance were paid to the Banks or Commissioner as the case may be?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Guidelines for Selection of News-Items for Broadcast

2946. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines according to which the news-items collected during the day are selected and broadcast in the news bulletins;

(b) if so, the nature of these guidelines and the officers responsible for the selection of the news-items and the implementation of these guidelines;

(c) whether there have been any occasions during the past three years in the case of All India Radio, New Delhi when the news coverage has not been according to these guidelines;

(d) whether any complaints for inadequate coverage have been received during this period; and

(e) if so, the nature and number of the complaints received, year-wise, and the action taken on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No specific guidelines have been given to the staff engaged in ollection and dissemination of news through AIR's news bulletins. They are guided by the onsideration that the coverage should be accurate, objective and prompt.

(c) to (e). No departures from this basic consideration have occurred, although occasional inadvertent mistakes cannot be ruled out because of the continuous and speedy nature of news operations. A few complaints have been voiced occasionally, but these have been found to be baseless.

It is felt that the time and effort required to examine all such complaints received during the last three years will not be worthwhile.

मध्य प्रदेश के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी

2947. **श्री भगतराम मनहर** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सनानियो को पेंशन देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने कुछ नये नामों की सिफारिश की है और कुछ जिलों से उनके नाम अभी भी मांगे जा रहे है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 31-3-1974 के बाद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई नई सिफारिशे प्राप्त नही हुई हैं । भारत सरकार को इस बात की कोई सूचना नही है कि क्या राज्य सरकार कुछ जिलों की किन्ही सिफारिशो की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस

2948. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले में किस-किस उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए किन किन कम्पनियो को लाइसेंस दिए गए ;

(ख) कितनी कम्पनियो ने किस किस उद्योग की स्थापना की है और निकट भविष्य में कितने उद्योग स्थापित होने जा रहे है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के जिलो में इस प्रकार के स्वीकृत उद्यो ग स्थापित करने के लिए निर्धारित समय के बारे में कुछ निर्देश किए गए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). रीवा जिले में लपेटने और पैक

करने का कामज तैयार करने के एक वर्ष एक क की स्थापना करने हेतु मार्च, 1975 में नई दिल्ली के श्री एस० लाल को एक आशयपत्र जारी किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). औद्योगिक लाइससों के सभी प्रकरणों पर लागू सामान्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार किसी भी आशयपत्र धारी को आशयपत्र में विहित शर्तों को पूरा करने तथा आवश्यक अनुमतियां प्राप्त करने हेतु एक वर्ष की अवधि (जो एक वर्ष और बढ़ायी जा सकती है) प्रदान की जाती है । तत्पश्चात् आशयपत्र एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाता है । लाइसेंस में परियोजना एक वर्ष के भीतर (जिसे और दो वर्षों तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है) चालू कर देना आवश्यक होता है । अपवादस्वरूप प्रकरणों में सरकार और अधिक समय की भी अनुमति दे सकती है ।

Electrification of Villages in Kerala

2949 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the villages in Kerala which will be electrified during the year 1975 under the Rural Electrification Scheme and the names of the villages electrified in the State during the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Kerala State Electricity Board proposes to electrify 14 villages during the year 1974-75. The details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of village
1.	Kuttiattoor
2.	Kottur
3.	Cherumunjasseery
4.	Vengassery
5.	Attayanad
6.	Aralam
7.	Olakkara
8.	Paruvallur
9.	Aroor
10.	Madikkai
11.	Kolathur
12.	Chelacode
13.	Kurumala
14.	Chalavara

37 villages were electrified in the year 1973-74. The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of villages electrified by Kerala State Electricity Board during 1973-74.

Sl. No.	Name of villages.
1.	Pavur.
2.	Patla.
3.	Shribhagil.
4.	Panayal.
5.	Chemeny.
6	Nedianga.
7.	Maniyur.
8.	Sivapuram.
9.	Kannavom.
10.	Mananthery.
11.	Kariad.
12.	Anchukunnu.
13.	Karayad.
14.	Thariyode.
15.	Kannamangalam.
16.	Cherur.
17.	Mattathur.
18.	Naduvattom.
19.	Paruthur.
20.	Vellayur.
21.	Karippur.
22.	Arimbra.
23.	Urakom Melmuri.
24.	Urakom Kizhumuri.
25.	Anamanged.
26.	Pattithara.
27.	Thiruvazhamkunnu.
28.	Alanallur.
29.	Sholayur.

Sl. No.	Name of villages
30.	Kulukkallur.
31.	Marayamangalam.
32.	Cherukode.
33.	Kottappuram.
34.	Akathiyoor.
35.	Pookode.
36.	Alayamon.
37.	Veeramanagalam.

Service Rules for Employees of KGB, New Delhi and KVIC

2950. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no uniform service rules for the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi and Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The service rules for the employees of both are, by and large, uniform.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Crisis in Industry

2951. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal supply position is at a crisis level;

(b) whether the industrial sector had to pay a heavy price for this as the allocation for industries was cut down to one-third of their normal requirement of coal; and

(c) whether against a daily requirement of 1700 wagons of coal, industries are getting only 700 wagons daily these days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The production of coal (including lignite) in the country does not indicate any crisis level. According to the Ministry of Railways, the daily average loading of coal from all fields has gone up progressively from about 7400 wagons per day in April, 1974 to 9279 wagons in February, 1975. Daily average loading in Bengal-Bihar fields has also gone up from about 5000 wagons in April, 74 to 6176 wagons in February, 1975. Daily average loading for different industries other than steel plants and washeries from Bengal-Bihar fields from which bulk of coal is drawn for the industries has gone up from 938 wagons in April, 1974 to 1280 wagons in February, 1975. Loading from other fields for different industries has also shown increase.

Individual complaints regarding inadequate supplies of coal, when received, are taken up with the concerned authorities.

Confinement of Harijans of Sohpur Village of Madhubani District of Bihar by Upper Caste Hindus

2952. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 270 on the 19th February, 1975 and state:

(a) how many accused persons have been arrested or are being prosecuted for assault on the passengers of the Bhojpur Shuttle on the 10th November, 1974; and

(b) whether any complaint of wrongful confinement, forced labour and non-payment of wages to the nine Mushahars (Scheduled Castemen) has been lodged against the two persons of Haibatpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Postal Services in Rural Areas of H.P.

2953. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal services in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh are very poor; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The average population and area served by a Post Office in rural area on All India basis comes to 4163 persons and 29-9 Sq. Kilometers respectively. In the case of Himachal Pradesh a Post Office serves on an average 1874 persons and 33 Sq. Kilometers in the rural areas.

(b) The Department has plans to increase the number of post offices and the frequency of delivery in rural areas in consonance with the resources available.

Survey of Balasore and Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

2954. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to survey each district and sponsor some industry in each district depending on the finding of a raw material;

(b) whether any such survey has been made about Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts; and

(c) whether any application regarding these two districts are pending with Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Small Industries Development Organisation has a general programme for conducting techno-economic surveys of various districts in the country at the request of the State Governments and other agencies through Small Industries Service Institutes/Branch Institutes. On the basis of these surveys certain industries are suggested in each district according to availability of raw materials, skills, infrastructure facilities and other resources.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Installed Capacity of Generators at Port Blair

2955. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of generators at Port Blair in 1973 and 1974;

(b) the total number of units generated and sold month-wise in 1973 and 1974;

(c) the total number of units lost due to line loss occurring every month during the years 1973 and 1974; and

(d) the fuel consumption ratio in relation to power generation in units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The installed capacity of the Power Stations at Fort Blair in 1973 and 1974 was 2500 KW and 2996 KW respectively.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(d) It has been reported by Andaman and Nicobar Administration that for generating each Unit of Energy in 1973 the wood fuel consumption or HSD Oil was 12.360 KG and 0.2863 litres respectively. During 1974 the consumption was 10.807 KG Wood Fuel or 0.3366 litres HSD Oil.

STATEMENT

Year 1973 Months	No. of units generated (KWHJ	No. of units sold (KWH)	No. of units lost due to line loss (KWH)
1	2	3	4
January	437475	273961	141865
February	401199	259781	115458
March	458600	243366	190703
April	443945	270767	146458
May	443153	217067	169556
June	437264	211544	198533
July	439912	248327	166528
August	412321	260605	127230
September	442245	263666	150636
October	439622	255595	158964
November	404671	236082	144949
December	424717	261362	134635
1974			
January	403692	244101	134585
February	377706	238201	115081
March	447261	262861	156808
April	415363	248153	140603
May	392264	234614	132205
June	303064	198659	85700
July	334474	213482	100317
August	399020	251368	121158
September	382589	254958	101029
October	386092	228795	131952
November	389207	259118	107983
December	359233	223620	115844

Setting up of Coal Dumps in States

2956. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the proposal to set up coal dumps at different places in the country to facilitate supply to the consumers; and

(b) the number of dumps opened in each State with their locations, capacity to hold stocks and arrangements made to feed the dumps with regular supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Six coal dumps have already been set up in Uttar Pradesh at Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Agra and one at Howrah, West Bengal. The scheme will be extended to other selected places gradually after watching the performance of the dumps already opened.

Production of Coal in Fifth Plan

2957. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority Limited expects to achieve an annual production of about 140 million tonnes by the end of Fifth Plan against the present production of 63 million tonnes only;

(b) whether this will be possible with the commissioning of new mines and improvement of the existing ones; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the new mines and probable improvement of the existing ones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan has laid down a target of 135 million tonnes of coal production by 1978-79 out of which the Coal Mines Authority will be producing 94.50 million tonnes. This production will be achieved by the re-organisation of the existing mines and also by the commissioning of a number of new mines. As regards new mines, the Coal Mines Authority will be constructing 29 mines in the Assam, Mugma, Raniganj. West Karanpura, Barkakana, Argada, Hazaribagh, Kargali, Kathara, Talcher, Singrauli, Korba and other areas. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. will construct 9 mines in the Jharia coalfield and the Singareni Collieries Co. 24 mines in Singareni Coalfield which will together produce 27 million tonnes. The balance will come from the existing mines and their expansion.

Allotment of Funds for Economic Development of Cachar District, Assam

2958. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 10 crores has been allotted for the economic development of the district of Cachar, Assam through Rural Industrial Projects; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and whether Government propose to ensure that the money is spent for the purpose it has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). In 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs (comprising Rs. 1.40 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1.10 lakhs as loan) has been allocated to the Government of Assam for the Rural Industries Project at Cachar. The amount allotted to the State Government is to provide funds towards cost of staff in the Projects, recurring and non-recurring expenditure on development schemes including training programmes, establishment of common facility service centres and for advancing loans to the industrial units etc.

Mechanisation in Coir Industry

2959. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any comments from Kerala government on the report submitted by the Committee on Mechanisation in Coir Industry; and

(b) if so, the salient point of Kerala government's comments?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Coir for studying the prospects of establishing mechanised coir units in Free trade zones and elsewhere recommended a phased establshmnt of export-oriented mechanised units for production of powerloom Greel mats and matting (Japan mats, car mats and other related products) in certain localities The State Government of Kerala are aware of the recommendations of the Working Group. The detailed comments/views of the State Government of Kerala in that behalf are, however, awaited. Government have not taken any final decision on this issue.

Agro-Service Centres

2960. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned some Agro-Service Centres in the country; and

(b) if so, their brief account, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise position is as follows:

State	No. of Centres assisted
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	9
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	1
4. Karnataka . . .	9
5. Madhya Pradesh . .	6
6. Maharashtra . . .	8
7. Orissa	5
8. Rajastahn . . .	7
9. Tamil Nadu . . .	13
10. Uttar Pradesh . . .	12
TOTAL	71

व्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना की सुरंग

2961. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना की सुरंग तैयार हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) इसका अनुमानित व्यय कितना था ? और

(घ) इसके पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय कितना था ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं । दो सुरंगों में से केवल एक सुरंग का खुदाई कार्य पूरा हुआ है और दूसरी सुरंग का कार्य शीघ्र पूरा होने की संभावना है । इन सुरंगों पर मसाला-पिलाई और कंक्रीट लाइनिंग का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) व्यास-सतलुज लिंक परियोजना की संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 295.00 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(घ) 1976 के अन्त तक ।

Results of Research at Andheri Centre of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay

2962. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1285 on 20th November, 1974 regarding products of Hindustan Lever Limited and state:

(a) whether the results of research in the Andheri Centre of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited are only elementary in terms of chemical know-how; and

(b) whether the results obtained for the Indian consumers so far at the Andheri Centre of Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay, have been Hima Gulab Jamun Mix, Kheer mix, Vada mix, Idli mix, Jalebi mix, Sambar mix, Peas soup, onion soup etc. the items which have already become obsolete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The results of R&D in the Andheri Centre of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay are in the field of oils and fats, synthetic fatty acids, synthetic detergents, essential oils and fine chemicals, edible oils, processed foods, animal nutrition, catalysts, etc. All these areas of R&D are *prima-facie*, not considered by the Government to be elementary in terms of chemical know-how. The company had introduced certain processed foods like Idli Mix, Dosa mix, etc. its range of products for some time, but they have since informed that the manufacture of all such processed foods has been stopped from the beginning of 1973.

बिहार के विभिन्न नगरों में टेलीफोनों का कार्यकरण

2963. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में तथा पटना शहर खास में टेलीफोन सेवा खराब है ;

(ख) क्या चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी, बेतिया और अन्य शहरों में टेलीफोन प्रायः मृत ही रहते है ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन सेवा में दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या अतिरिक्त उपाय करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) चम्पारन जिले और पटना शहर की टेलीफोन सेवा संतोषजनक है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) टेलीफोन सेवा को कुशल बनाए रखने के लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है । चम्पारन जिले के सभी ताब के तारों की जगह ए सी एस आर तार लगा दिए गए है ताकि ताबे के तारों की चोरी के कारण ट्रंक सेवा में जो अवरोध आ जाता है, वह न आए ।

अतिवादी तत्वों के बीच आयातित शस्त्रों का वितरण

2964. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** :
श्री रामेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 दिसम्बर, 1974 के इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह द्वारा भारत, सिक्किम और भूटान के पृथकतावादी व अतिवादी तत्वों को विदेश में बनाई गई बढ़िया किस्म की बन्दूकें विशाल पैमाने पर सप्लाई की जा रही हैं और इस गिरोह ने कश्मीर में बन्दी कुछ पृथकतावादियों के साथ भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक सप्लाई की गई सामग्री का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) विदेशियों द्वारा अब तक बड़े पैमाने पर हथियारों की तस्करी के केवल एक मामले का पता लगा है जब कि 19-12-74 को दो विदेशी वागा पर गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनकी कार से 100 राइफलों के साथ 500 कारतूस बरामद किये गये थे। मामले के सभी पहलुओं से जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Price of Tractors

2965. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked Kirloskars to reduce the price of their tractors by Rs. 7,000/- immediately; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government had directed Kirloskars to reduce the price of their tractors by Rs. 6,800.

(b) This was done on the basis of a report from the Chief Cost Accounts Officer. The firm has, however, represented that examination of Cost Accounts Branch was based on a very limited number of packs. They have since furnished details relating to all the packs. These cost details have now been received and are under examination.

Towers meant for Talcher Heavy Water Plant Blown off the Deck of a German Ship

2966. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two towers meant for the Department of Atomic Energy's heavy water project at Talcher have been blown off a German ship in the Atlantic Ocean;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of those towers;

(c) whether the third tower has been badly damaged; and

(d) if so, the effect of this loss on the commissioning of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) D. M. 2.65 million.

(c) The third tower has been damaged. The extent of the damage will be known only after an inspection of the same at the manufacturer's works. The tower is being re-despatched to the manufacturer's works in Germany.

(d) There will be some delay but the exact delay will be known only after a clear picture emerges on receipt of the quotations for replacement of the lost towers and for repair of the damaged tower.

Clash between Village People and Mizo Insurgents in Faizughat, Mizoram

2967. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who sustained injuries during a clash among village people and Mizo insurgents in Faizughat in North-West Mizoram on the 14th February, 1975;

(b) what compensation Government have given or propose to give to those villagers, who sustained injuries in this clash; and

(c) the names of persons arrested in this connection so far and punishment awarded in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information received from Mizoram Administration four persons sustained injuries during the said clash.

(b) and (c). No compensation has been paid. No arrests have yet been made. The matter is under investigation.

Post and Telegraph Advisory Committees in Bihar

2968. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-Constitution of Post and Telegraph Advisory Committees in Bihar State in the year 1974;

(b) whether Post and Telegraph Advisory Committees have been constituted for the year 1975 in the whole State; and

(c) if so, the names of the areas for which such Committees have been constituted and the meetings so far held?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is only one Regional P. and T. Advisory Committee for the Bihar State. The Committee was not constituted in the year 1974 as the nomination of members could not be finalised. The constitution of the Committee for 1975 is in hand.

Clandestine Export of Research Results of Andheri Centre of Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay

2969 DR RANEN SEN:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the clandestine export of research results in the field of 'separation of flavour' developed at the Andheri Centre of the Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of the clandestine e. ports of research results in the field of 'separation of flavour' developed at the Andheri Centre of the Hindustan Lever Ltd. However, Government understand that there is flow of research information among the various R & D units of M/s. Unilever Ltd., U. K. and their subsidiaries/associated companies all over the world and this includes the R & D centre of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., at Andheri.

Setting up of a Television Station in Gujarat

2970. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any site has been selected for installing a Television Station in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing Television Station in Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Due to financial constraints, it is not at present possible to set up a regular TV Station in Gujarat. The Department of Space are, however, setting up, as a part of Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, a TV Transmitter at Nadiad, about 48 Kms South of Ahmedabad for experimental work. The range of this transmitter will be about 38 Kms.

दिल्ली में हत्याएं और आत्महत्याएं

2971. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में दिल्ली में हत्या और आत्महत्या की कितनी घटनाएं हुई;

(ख) इन अपराधों के पीछे किस प्रकार के अपराध या मानसिक तनाव थे; और

(ग) इस में से कितनी हत्याओं और आत्महत्याओं का संबंध प्रेम-प्रसंगों से था और सरकार इस प्रकार के अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये क्या कारगर कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1-1-1974 से 31-12-1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान हत्या के 172 मामले और आत्महत्या के 141 मामले सूचित किये गये थे ।

(ख) हत्याएं पुरानी दुश्मनी, सम्पत्ति विवाद, घरेलू तथा आकस्मिक झगड़ों, लूट, धन संबंधी लेन देन और प्रेम के कारण हुई । आत्महत्याएं बीमारी तथा पागलपन, जीवन व प्रेम में निराशा, बेरोजगारी, घरेलू झगड़े और परीक्षा में फेल होने के कारण की गई थीं ।

(ग) हत्या के 9 मामले और आत्महत्या के 5 मामले प्रेम से संबंधित थे । जहां सम्भव होता है निवारक उपाय किये जाते हैं ।

Annual Plan Outlay for Tamil-Nadu for 1975-76

2972. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan outlay for Tamil Nadu for 1975-76 and the amount of Central assistance sought;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has taken a final decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Planning Commission had requested all State Governments, including the Government of Tamil Nadu, to formulate their proposals for their Annual Plan 1975-76, assuming the quantum of Central assistance at the current year's level (1974-75).

In their draft proposals the Government of Tamil Nadu have not given any indication with regard to the Central assistance for 1975-76.

(b) and (c). A decision has yet to be taken on the size and contents of the Annual Plans 1975-76 of States including Tamil Nadu, on the basis of the recent discussions held and the overall resource availability.

Applications for Grants-in-Aid for Industries in Backward Areas of Tamil Nadu

2973. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who got their names registered for grants-in-aid from the Central Government for industries located in the backward areas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount, which has so far been granted to Tamil Nadu for this purpose; and

(c) the criteria adopted while distributing the money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Under the procedure for the grant of Central subsidy for backward areas, the applications are received by the State Government who determine the eligibility of the parties for the grant of the subsidy and disburse the amount. Thereafter the State Government claims reimbursement of the amount from the Central Government. On this basis, an amount of Rs. 49,21,784 has so far been reimbursed to the Tamil Nadu Government.

Complaint made by Rajasthan Government about functioning of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

2974. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the complaint made by the Rajasthan State Power Minister that the functioning of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is not satisfactory due to scarcity of electric power; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government therto?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

China Bound Naga and Mizo Rebels

2975. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Nagas and Mizos reported to have successfully fled to China recently;

(b) the number of encounters and the number of the Nagas and Mizos captured by the Security Forces in the wake of the recent skirmishes; and

(c) the weapons recovered from them and the number of the Nagas and Mizos killed in encounters with the Security Forces?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Government, approximately 60-70 underground Nagas are reported to have crossed over to Burma enroute to China during the first fortnight of November, 1974. There have been 9 encounters resulting in killing of 7 rebels, capture of 135 rebels and seizure of 43 arms during the period from October, 1974 to February, 1975. The information in regard to the Mizo rebels is 'Nil'.

Report of Balachandran Committee and Yunus Commission on Coca Cola

2976. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) broad features of the Report on Coca Cola submitted by Balachandran Committee in 1971 and the Yunus Commission in 1972;

(b) whether Balachandran Committee made favourable recommendations for Coca Cola Export Corporation, if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the loss of foreign exchange on all accounts, separately, to the national exchequer due to implementation of the reports of the above Committee/Commission;

(d) the assets which were built up by Coca Cola Export Corporation due to the recommendations of the above Commission/Committee and how they have hit in the Indian Industry; and

(e) whether these recommendations were helpful to give strong footings to the multi-national giant in our country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). An Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohammed Yunus broadly recommended that the import content of Coca Cola concentrate was between 4 to 5 per cent, and that, therefore, the figure of 4.5 per cent would represent a fair rate of import content. Prior to the Report of the Yunus Committee, the Import Replenishment granted to the firm for export of coca cola concentrates was 20 per cent. After the Yunus Committee Report, the Import Replenishment percentage was reduced to 4½ per cent.

Since this would have permitted the import of raw materials for concentrate production only barely sufficiently to sustain the export of concentrates, and none whatsoever for bottlers for domestic supply, the question of finding a suitable formula for this, in the light of all relevant factors, was entrusted to an inter-Ministerial Committee under Shri K. Balachandran.

The main findings and recommendations of the inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Balachandran are broadly given below:—

(i) That the firm should be asked to make a net contribution through its export performance of at least 20 per cent in relation to the outgo of foreign exchange on its account.

(ii) On the basis of the 1971 production, after deducting the quantity of concentrates exported, it was found that 690,186 kgs. of concentrates were used for domestic production of coca cola beverages. As the import content had already been determined by the Yunus Committee as 4.5 per cent of the F.O.B. value, the quantum of imported raw materials necessary for this purpose worked out to Rs. 16.4 lakhs approximately.

(iii) The approved capacity of the 22 bottling plants was 1350.21 million bottles. The Committee noted that the actual production in 1971 was 760.00 million bottles accounting for an average utilisation of capacity of 56 per cent. There has been substantial investment in these wholly Indian-owned industrial units which also provide large opportunities for employment, both direct and indirect. The Committee felt that it may not be fair to deny these bottling plants their raw materials for building up utilisation of installed plant and equipment to the extent of capacity approved by Government. To this extent, it was felt necessary that till such time as these units were able to develop an alternate drink, they be assisted in meeting their requirements of raw materials. At the same time, it had to be borne in mind that this was a non-priority industry, though through its export performance the unit manufacturing the concentrates had own for itself the priority status. Balancing all the relevant considerations, the Coca Cola Export Corporation should push up their exports substantially in the years to come and the bottling plants should, on the other hand, be provided with raw materials to increase their utilisation of capacity by a reasonable amount each year to reach their approved capacity in a period of 5 to 6 years.

(iv) On this basis, the bottling plants may be allowed an annual growth rate of about 5 percent provided that the Coca Cola Export Corporation will be able to achieve a corresponding growth rate in its net export earnings (net of all foreign exchange outgoes).

(v) No serious efforts seems to have been made by the bottling plants to develop wholly indigenous drink similar to what they are manufacturing today. National laboratories like the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore could be of assistance in this direction in developing flavours like mango, ginger, orange etc. to exploit our national resources and also become self sufficient.

(vi) The quantum of imported raw materials to be allotted for indigenous production, based on the norms already approved by Government, would be approximately Rs. 16 lakhs for 1971.

(c) As will be seen, the Balachandran Committee formula provided for a *net* inflow of foreign exchange into the country as a result of the operations of the Coca Cola Export Corporation.

(d) and (e). The total capital employed in India by M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation, as on 31-12-1974, has been estimated at approximately Rs. 4.9 crores. Figures of the build up of the assets of the Corporation, if any, are not available. Since the application of the Corporation under FERA is under active consideration, it is not felt necessary to call for such figures at this stage.

Role of Foreign Agencies and Foreign Money in Agitations in the Country

2977. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the agitations now being carried out in the country are being assisted by foreign money;

(b) whether apart from money, these foreign agencies are assisting the agitators in any other way also; and

(c) if so, the findings of Government in the matter and the names of foreign agencies found indulging in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATOR REFORMES AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c): Government are aware of the allegations of involvement of foreign agencies in some of the agitations in the country, but have no specific information to corroborate the allegations. Utmost vigilance is being maintained.

Demand for Explosives by Coal Industry in Fifth Plan

2978. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the demand for explosives by the Coal Industry during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, what would be the demand by the end of Fifth Plan as compared to the present level; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken/have been taken to identify bottle-necks and find remedial measures expeditiously for effective implementation of the Schemes and programmes of maximising the production, by procuring necessary plant and machinery for the purpose, where necessary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The present demand for explosives by the Coal Industry is of the order of 15,000 tonnes which is expected to go up to 35,000 tonnes by the end of Fifth Plan. These estimates are, however, under review.

(c) In order to meet the immediate requirements in the next 2 years, the existing capacities of explosive plants in the private sector have been increased. Imports of raw material have been permitted, wherever necessary to meet the increased production programme. As per the long term measures Government propose to set up two explosive plants in public sector. Investment decision in respect of these is likely to be taken soon.

प्रतिनियुक्ति पर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में आये अधिकारियों को खपाने के लिये समिति

2979. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में आये अधिकारियों को खपाने संबंधी समिति केन्द्रीय गुप्तवार्ता विभाग में प्रतिवर्ष ऐसे मामलों का पुनर्विलोकन करती है;

(ख) क्या गत दो वर्षों मे समिति ने इस प्रकार की कोई बैठक आयोजित की और न ही किसी को खपाया; और

(ग) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों को खपाने के बारे मे सरकार का प्रति वर्ष क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) जी, नही, श्रीमान् । विभागीय जांच समिति की बैठक प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए हुए अधिकारियों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों मे खपाने के मामलों का पुनर्विलोकन करने हेतु तभी होती है जब रिक्तियां उपलब्ध होती हैं और आसूचना विभाग में पांच वर्ष की सेवा वाले प्रतिनियुक्त अधिकारी पर्याप्त संख्या में सेवा में खपाये जाने के लिये अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त करते हैं । 1973 में हुई बैठकों के परिणामस्वरूप खपाने के लिये 247 व्यक्तियों के मामलों में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Machinery in Maruti Car Factory, Gurgaon

2980. SHRI MADHU LIMAYS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the mutilated question on the installation of imported machinery in the Maruti Factory tabled by a Socialist Party M.P. during the Winter Session of Parliament and state:

(a) whether part of the machinery installed or in the process of installation in the Maruti Car Factory in Gurgaon District of Haryana has been fabricated in and imported from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of this imported machinery;

(c) the total value of such imported machinery;

(d) whether any import licences were sought by the Maruti Limited and given by the Government for importing this machinery; and

(e) if so, whether use of imported machinery is consistent with the conditions attached to the Letter of Intent and/or industrial licence issued to Maruti Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Messrs. Maruti Limited did not seek any import licence for importing machinery nor were they given any such permission. Some of the machinery installed in Messrs. Maruti Ltd., have been purchased by the firm from within the country from the dealers in machine tools who are allowed to sell them on "stock and sale" basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The industrial licence stipulated that no import of capital goods would be allowed. No imports have been asked for or given.

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

2982. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made recently by the Minister of State in his Ministry that Government are intending to set up some industries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b): During one of my recent visits to Kerala, I stated in the course of a Press Conference at Cochin that the Government of Kerala have submitted certain proposals for structurals, castings and forging plants and if these could be linked with the requirements of ancillaries for heavy industries like BHEL, HMT etc., the Government of India will consider sympathetically such proposals. This is being further pursued.

Coordination in Researches in the Fields of Social, Economic and Political Sciences

2983. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PALANNING be pleased to state:

(a) who coordinates the researches done in the fields of social, economic and political sciences in the country and

(b) if there is no coordination whether the Department of Science and Technology proposes to do it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The role of promotion and coordination of researches in the various disciplines of social sciences which include, *inter alia* the disciplines of Sociology, Economic and Political Science, is

entrusted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, an autonomous organisation set up at New Delhi, by Government in 1969. The Council which is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, is financed by the Government of India by way of grants through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी में घटिया एक्सरे फिल्मों का बनाया जाना

2984. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या फरवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में हैदराबाद में आयोजित इण्डियन रेडियोलोजिकल ऐसोसिएशन के 28वें महाधिवेशन में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित घटिया एक्सरे फिल्मों तथा उन के अधिक मूल्य पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है;

(ख) क्या एक्सरे फिल्मों का नियमित और पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) से (ग) रेडियो-लाजिकल एसोसिएशन की बैठक में मै० हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि० उटकमण्ड द्वारा उत्पादित घटिया फिल्म की एक्सरे फिल्मों तथा उन के अधिक मूल्य पर कुछ प्रतिकूल विचार व्यक्त किए गए थे। कंपनी ने बताया है कि नीति के रूप में वह घटिया किस्म के उत्पादों की बिक्री उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं करती है तथा कुल मिलाकर उन की एक्स रे फिल्में जैसा कि देश के प्रमुख रेडियोलाजिस्टों द्वारा पुष्टि की गयी है संतोषजनक रही है। वर्ष 1974 में कम्पनी को कुल मामूली शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है जो कुल बिक्री के 0 54 प्रतिशत के बराबर थीं जिसे किसी भी मानक द्वारा अयुक्तियुक्त नहीं कहा जा सकता। बाजार की विभिन्न शिकायतों की जांच करने के पश्चात् कंपनी ने हाल ही में उत्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों पर अनेक प्रकार के नियंत्रण लागू किए है शिकायतें उल्लेखनीय रूप से कम हो गई है। उपभोक्ताओं की शिकायतों को शीघ्रता से देखने के लिये विभिन्न शाखाओं में तकनीकी सेवा स्टाफ को नियुक्ति की गई है। हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स के समक्ष समय समय पर आने वाली समस्याओं पर परामर्श देने के लिये प्रसिद्ध रेडियोलाजिस्टों की एक तकनीकी समिति गठित की गई है जहा तक संभरण स्थिति का संबध है कपनी दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बंबई और मद्रास के वितरण केन्द्रों में पर्याप्त सामान रखती है। जहा तक मूल्य का संबध है यह उल्लेखनीय है कि विद्यमान विक्रय मूल्य पर भी कंपनी एक्स रे फिल्मों के उत्पादन की पूरी लागत प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रही है। उन की एक्स रे फिल्मों की कीमत आयातित विदेशी ब्रेड की फिल्मों के भारत के तटागत मूल्य के लगभग बराबर ही होती है।

Manufacture of Capital Goods

2985. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have drawn any list of capital goods which are not at present manufactured in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DGTD conducted an exercise in 1974 with the twin objectives of

(i) Indigenous development of Capital Goods items as part of Development and Import Substitution Programme; and

(ii) Streamlining the procedure for import of Capital Goods by eliminating the need to go through the advertisement procedure in respect of such items.

A list of 744 items of Machinery-General, Machine Tools, Fumps and Compressors and Instruments which were cleared for import during 1973 were advertised. There was very good response from the Industry and 331 items were deleted and final list containing 413 items, which were not being manufactured in the country, were published in Appendix 80 of the Import Trade Control Policy 1974-75, for import without advertisement procedure.

A similar exercise has been undertaken for 1975-76 import policy.

Probe into the Murder of Shri L. N. Mishra

2986. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the respective spheres of work of the Commission appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act and the Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry squad probing into the murder of Shri L. N. Mishra and others;

(b) what steps are taken to see that the two do not overlap or do not create hurdles for each other; and

(c) when are the reports of these two bodies expected?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has been entrusted with the task of investigating into the specific crime at Samastipur committed on the 2nd January, 1975 with a view to bringing the accused to trial before a court of law. The scope of the inquiry by the Commission appointed by the Central Government on the 10th February, 1975 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 is much wider as it will inquire into the general background and the facts and circumstances pertaining to the explosions at Samastipur, the nature and adequacy of the measures taken for the protection and security of late Shri L. N. Mishra at the time of the incident, the nature and the adequacy of the medical attention given to him after the explosion, etc. In its wider task the Commission will have the cooperation and assistance of the C.B.I. While the C.B.I. will continue its investigation into the criminal case its inquiry will be open to such scrutiny as the Commission might like to make in respect of any aspect of the matter which falls under its terms of reference. The investigation by the C.B.I. is in progress and is expected to be completed at the earliest possible. The Commission is expected to give its findings within a period of three months from the date of its appointment.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by M/s Rhotas Industries Limited Dalmianagar

2987. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Prime MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she had received any letter or memorandum sometimes in September, 1974 containing allegations

of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations against M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar;

(b) whether it has been alleged in the said memorandum that the Company concerned has been continuously importing capital equipments against the import licences granted for the import of spare parts only if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Two allegations, which *prima facie* involve violtion of Foreign Exchange Regulations are being inquired into by the Directorate of Enforcement. Ministry of Commerce is looking into allegations with which they are concerned.

Cell to Compile Records of Atrocities on Adivasis

2988. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has compiled reports from newspapers or other sources, of the atrocities committed against adivasis in the country between the 20th December, 1974 to the 17th February, 1975;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of these reports; and

(c) if no such reports have been compiled, whether Government would consider setting up a cell in the Ministry for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Government take immediate note of the newspaper reports and information received from other sources about alleged atrocities committed on Adivasis and get in touch with the State Governments for ascertaining the relevant facts. Incidents of clashes between Adivasis and non-Adivasis during January 21-23, 1975 had been reported from Bihar. Attention, in this connection, is invited to the answer given in this House to Unstarred Question No. 1295 on the 26th February 1975.

A report about the alleged rape of two tribal girls and the murder of one of them in Chatra sub-division of district Hazaribagh in February, 1975 has also come to notice. Relevant facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Criteria for Identification of Economically Backward Areas within States

2989, SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria for identifying economically backward areas within the States; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) While the responsibility for identifying backward areas is primarily that of the State Governments, the Planning Commission has suggested a set of indicators of development to the State Governments for this purpose.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The indicators of development suggested by the Planning Commission to the State Governments for identifying their economically backward areas.

(i) Total population and density of population.

(ii) Number of workers, engaged in agriculture including agricultural labourers as percentage of total workers.

(iii) Cultivable area* per agricultural worker.

(iv) Net area sown per agricultural worker.

(v) Percentage of gross irrigated area to net sown areas.

(vi) Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area.

(vii) Per capita (Rural population) gross value of agricultural output.

(viii) Establishments (manufacturing and repair) using electricity--

(a) Total

(b) Household

(c) Non-household

(ix) Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories.

(x) Mileage of surfaced roads—

(a) per 1000 sq. miles.

(b) per lakh of population.

(xi) Number of commercial vehicles registered in a district.

(xii) Percentage of literate population—

(a) Men

(b) Women

(xiii) Percentage of school-going children—

(a) Boys

(b) Girls

In age-group of (a) 6-11 years, and (b) 11—14 years,

(xiv) Number of seats per million population for technical training—

(a) Craftsmen

(b) Diploma level

(xv) Hospital beds per lakh of population,

Implementation of Hydro and Thermal Power Generation Schemes

2990. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre and State Governments have failed to implement various hydro and thermal schemes for power generation targetted for commissioning in the Fourth Plan, which is now the basic reason for the present energy scarcity, particularly in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken immediately for future hope so that the production both industrial and agricultural suffers no more?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of about 9,23 million Kw of targetted additional installed generating capacity, only about 4.2 million KW was commissioned during the Fourth Plan in the country. In the Northern Region 141 MW was commissioned out of a total 471 MW targetted to be commissioned by the end of the IV Plan.

(b) Reasons for short-fall in targets are delay in the supply of equipment by indigenous manufacturers, delay in completion of civil works, inadequate allocation and irregular release of

*Includes net area sown, current fallows, fallow land other than current fallows, culturable waste and miscellaneous three crops and growes not included in net area sown.

funds for power projects, shortages of essential materials such as steel, cement, explosives, electrodes, industrial gases, lack of adequate project management and monitering, lack of sufficiently experienced erection agencies and labour unrest resulting in strikes at the project sites etc.

A number of measures have been/ are being taken to expedite implementation of the power projects during the Fifth Plan in the light of experience gained on the projects during the Fourth Plan These measures are as under:—

(a) A high priority next only to defence has been given to power projects for the procurement of scarce materials like steel, cement, aluminium, zinc, explosives and industrial gases.

(b) Effective multi-tier monitering system so as to watch the progress and apply timely corrective measures wherever necessary.

(c) Restructuring of electricity supply industry with a view to improving capability to achieve targets and remove past short-comings,

(d) Indigenous manufacturers of power generating plant being constantly chased to make supplies according to the fixed schedule in proper sequential order and according to the progress of works,

Employment for Educated Unemployed in Karnataka

2991. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in Karnataka State has recently been sonctioned by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. For Karnataka State, under the Employment Promotion Programme 1974-75, 10 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 101.27 lakhs and having an employment potential of 5493 have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

(b) The broad features of these schemes are given in the Statement.

(c) Under the Employment Promotion Programme 1974-75, a ceiling amount of Rs. 130 lakhs had been provided for Karnataka State, against which schemes of a total outlay of Rs. 101.27 lakhs have so far been sanctioned. A first instalment of Rs. 24.99 lakhs has been released to the State Government and further funds would be released depending upon progress of the schemes.

STATEMENT

Schemes approved under Employment Promotion Programme, 1974-75 Karnataka State.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Central assistance approved (Rs lakhs)	Employment potential (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Training and provision for margin money assistance to entrepreneurs to take up self employment ventures .	64 75	3600
2.	Assistance for construction of industrial and commercial estates	9 00	400
3	Assistance to cooperative ventures	7 00	350
4	Assistance to ancillary industries	1 96	25
5	Assistance for purchase of transport vehicles	5 00	170
6	Assistance for mechanised fishing	2 14	100
7	Training in forest guards for scheduled castes/tribes . . .	0 11	18
8	Training of transport conductors among scheduled castes scheduled tribes	0 23	150
9	Training of teachers among Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes	3 42	330
10	Training for employment in cooperative industrial units . .	1 40	350
	Add Provision for incidential expenses	6 26	
	TOTAL	101,27	5493

Complaint regarding Publication of matter Amounting to Character Assassination of National Leaders

2992 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Press Council of India has received any complaint from public regarding publication of the matter which amounts to character assassination of some national leaders, if so, the contents of the complaint and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Yes, Sir. A complaint in the context of the death of late Shri L N Mishra was received by the Press Council and is pending adjudication of the Council

Activities of Awami Action Committee led by Mirwaiz Farooq

2993 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether pro-Pakistan Awami Action Committee led by Mirwaiz Farooq is indulging in activities that imperil the territorial integrity of India;

(b) whether Government consider these activities as acts of high treason; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken so far against the persons involved in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) Maulvi Farooq, Chairman of the Awami Action Committee has been making statements questioning the finality of Jammu & Kashmir's accession to India and holding that the Kashmir issue can be solved only through the exercise of the so-called right of self-determination.

(b) and (c). While Government consider that such statements are irresponsible and totally objectionable, they will take appropriate action under the law, as and when necessary, to defeat any activity aimed at undermining the integrity and sovereignty of India.

Science and Technology Plans for States

2994. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments which have submitted their science and technology plans to the Central Government;

(b) the total outlay of the plan submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for a period of five years in this regard; and

(c) the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have submitted their Science and Technology Plans,

(b) In its Science & Technology Plan, the Uttar Pradesh Government have proposed a total outlay of Rs. 118.63 crores for the fifth plan period.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 39.33 crores has been envisaged in the Science and Technology Plan for Uttar Pradesh, for various research and development institutions under the Central Government, located in the State. The remaining outlay of Rs. 79.30 crores has been proposed for various programmes in the State Sector.

A State Council for Science and Technology has been proposed, along with a State Department of Science and Technology. Some of the major areas for research and development in the State Sector are: intensification of inter-disciplinary research in agricultural sciences, extension of agricultural information, utilisation of agricultural wastes, forest and watershed management, research in timber products, wild life ecology, flood forecasting and control, water resources management surveys, investigation for future power projects, research in power engineering and standardisation of power appliances, R & D for small scale industries, development of astro-physical research, etc.

Electrification of Villages in Karnataka under Rural Electrification Programme

2995 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified so far in Karnataka under the rural electrification programme;

(b) the total number of villages proposed to be electrified in Karnataka under the rural electrification programme; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to electrify all the villages in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Thre are 26,825 vllages in Karnataka. 13,550 villages had been electrified as on 31-1-1975.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to electrify about 3,900 more villages in Karnataka during the Fifth Plan. The remaining villages will be progressively electrified in the subsequent plans.

Control on Tobacco Industry

2997. SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to bring the tobacco industry under Government's control; and

(b) if so, the facts and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) and (b) The Parliament has very recently passed the Tobacco Board Bill 1974, which provides for the development of the tobacco industry under the control of the Union Government and for setting up a Tobacco Board for the purpose

Electrical Energy during the last Three Years

2998. DR. N. L RAO. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the demand of the electrical energy in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much of this demand has been supplied, year-wise; and

(c) how much of this energy is due to the commissioning of new thermal and hydro-electric units the increase of power energy due to better rainfall from existing hydro stations; and the improvements of the maintenance of the existing thermal stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDESHWAR PRASAD). (a) to (c) Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

सहारनपुर में टेलीफोन संचालन व्यवस्था

2999 **श्री मुल्की राज सेनी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर मे टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे मे बडी शिकायतें है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहारनपुर मे स्टेट-बैंक की ऐसी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और वहा टेलीफोन सेवा मे सुधार करने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) जी हा। टेलीफोनो के कार्य-चालन के बारे मे कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) स्टेट बैंक की शिकायत स्थानीय और ट्रक काले मिलने के बारे मे थी। फालतू पुर्जे प्राप्त करने मे और कर्मचारियो की कमी के कारण स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्राधिकारी कठिनाई महसूस करते रहे हैं। सहारनपुर की टेलीफोन सेवा मे सुधार लाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल के महाप्रबधक, दूर सचार ने उपलब्ध फालतू पुर्जे वहा भेजने के लिए कारवाई की है। आई०टी०आई० बगलूर को भी लिखा गया है कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल

को आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जे सप्लाई करें। वहां कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जा रही है।

Infiltration of Insurgents into Mizoram from Burma and Bangladesh

3000. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large-scale infiltration of insurgents into Mizoram both from Burma and Bangladesh hill-tracts bordering Mizoram Union territory recently, which has rendered the task of maintaining peace and security difficult by the Military as well as the Local police authorities in Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government, there has been some infiltration of insurgents into Mizoram from across the borders. Suitable measures continue to be taken in Mizoram to curb the unlawful activities of such elements.

Production of Textile Goods in Public and Private Sector

3001. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of a Minister of State in his Ministry made during the early part of February, 1975, accusing the Ministry of Commerce of neglecting public sector in regard to production of textile goods;

(b) if so, facts about the points of complaints made in the statement;

(c) (i) quantum of production of various qualities of textile goods made in the public and private sector mills and (ii) amounts of financial support given in different forms to private and public sector textile mills during the years 1971—74; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard to the issues raised in the said statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such statement was made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise.

CIA Activities in India

3002. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high official of Calcutta U S. Consulate Office has been called back by U S Government in January, 1975,

(b) whether Central Intelligence Activities were linked in his activities in India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have adopted to stop such things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The question presumably relates to Mr. Lawrence G. Pickering. According to informaion available, he relinquished charge of the post of U. S. Consul General at Calcutta on 31st January,

1975 on completion of his assignment. Government have no information that he had any links with the C.I.A.

Utmost vigilance is maintained in regard to activities of foreign intelligence agencies, including the C.I.A.

FICCI's Suggestion regarding setting up of Power Plants in Joint Sector

3003. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of *ENERGY* be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has suggested setting up of power plants in the joint sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No proposal has been received for setting up a power plant in the joint sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Extra Departmental Postal Staff

3004 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present monthly emoluments of the extra-departmental postmen, working in village post offices all over the country;

(b) whether Government propose to give them some more benefits; and

(c) the extent to which the Madan Kishore Commission has benefited them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) here is no category of Extra-Departmental Postmen in the Extra Departmental System. However, the Extra Departmental Agents who perform the functions of Postmen are paid a consolidated remuneration which lies between a minimum of Rs. 60/50 per month and maximum of Rs. 85/- per month depending upon the hours of work for which they work expressed in terms of workload. They are also eligible to the grant of Cycle allowances subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. They are also further entitled to grant of additional allowance of Rs. 3/- per month when they work in classified cities

(b) and (c). On the basis of the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Madan Kishore Commission report the consolidated remuneration payable the various categories of Extra-departmental Agents has been only recently " enhanced with effect from 1st September, 1973. The increase ranges from Rs 5/- o Rs 7 50 per month per E. D employee depending on the work-load.

नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट सीमेंट कारखाना

3005. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में नीमच के निकट एक सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी कार्य शुरू हो गया है,

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का भी अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक पूरी तरह से तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में नीमच के निकट मंदसौर जिले में सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

(ख) कुछ औपचारिकताएं पूरी होने तक अभी इस परियोजना के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की गई है अतः परियोजना के लिए भूमिका अभी तक अधिग्रहण नहीं किया जा सका है।

(ग) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना कार्यक्रम में इस परियोजना को सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है तथा यह पूर्वानुमान है कि एकक 1978-79 में चालू हो जायेगा।

बिहार में सीमा सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का भेजा जाना

3006. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में छात्र आन्दोलन से निपटने के लिये वहां पर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल के कितने जवान भेजे गये और कितने जवान अब भी वहां पर तैनात हैं, और

(ख) इन पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की 30 कम्पनियां बिहार में विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में बिहार सरकार की सहायता के लिये तैनात की गई हैं। बिहार में सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवान तैनात नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ख) परिवहन व्यय को छोड़ कर 1-3-74 से 20-2-1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की तैनातगी पर लगभग 378 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये थे।

Demand by Tribal People of Tripura for Declaration of Scheduled Areas

3007. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all sections of Tribal people of Tripura demanded declaration of Scheduled areas for them when he visited Tripura last; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government regarding declaration of scheduled areas in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received that areas inhabited by tribals may be declared as Scheduled Areas in Tripura. The suggestion is being examined.

Conference of Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of Southern States in Delhi

3008 SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Food and Civil Supplies Ministers and officials of the Southern States was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the various observations and recommendations of the conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government to its observations and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A Conference of the Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies and Cooperation of the State Governments and Union Territory of the Southern Region was held at Cochin on 4-2-1975. Similar Conferences were also held with the Ministers of Food and Civil Supplies and Cooperation of the State Governments in the Northern and Central Region, Eastern and North-Eastern Region and Western Region.

At these Conferences the extension and strengthening of the public distribution system according to priority and essential needs of the vulnerable and poor sections of the population was discussed. The consensus was that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessity, namely, foodgrains including coarse grains and pulses where necessary, sugar, standard cloth, vanaspati including edible oils, cheap fuel (soft coke and kerosene) and salt in vulnerable areas like metropolitan and large urban areas, labour concentrations, in mining, industrial and plantation areas, district headquarters, hill areas and rural areas in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit. The demand for commodities like pulses in the Eastern and South-Eastern Zones, coarse grains in the hill areas and in Maharashtra and Gujarat, mustard oil in West Bengal, and salt in the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones will have to be met specially. It was also recommended that effective measures should be taken to ensure equitable distribution of cement, paper and stationery for students, diesel oil for agricultural purposes, essential drugs, soap, matches, baby food, tyres and tubes, common footwear and soda ash. In addition to remedying shortages, action is in progress to develop the public distribution system in accordance with the priorities decided at the Regional Conferences.

Stoppage of Project Allowance to Workers and Employees of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

3009 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the resentment among the workers and employees of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project due to the stoppage of project allowance to them;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the employees of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project in this regard, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The memoranda submitted by the employees of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) have been considered. The action taken by the Department is strictly in accordance with the Government orders on the subject as project allowance, which is linked with the lack of amenities such as housing, schools, dispensary etc., has to be withdrawn after such amenities are provided at the project-site. There can, therefore, be no question of restoration of project allowance to the RAPP employees.

Medical Assistance to the injured at Samastipur

3010. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities provided any medical assistance to the Members of Parliament and others injured in the Bomb blast at Samastipur on the 2nd January, 1975;

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance provided in each case, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Railway Board, the Railway authorities arranged for medical treatment in Railway Hospitals to the persons injured in the explosions at Samastipur on the 2nd January, 1975 excepting those who chose to be treated outside. First-aid, detailed examination and indoor and outdoor treatment as was found necessary were extended to the injured persons.

(c) Does not arise.

Prosecutions Launched for Electoral Offences

3011. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person has been prosecuted for any of the electoral offences under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code since 1971; and

(b) whether sanction for prosecution under the said Sections was ever sought since 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The information is not available as crime statistics in respect of of under Chapter IXA of the Penal Code relating to electoral ces or of sanctions therefor ar being separately complied by Central Government.

Growth of Cooperative Move

3012. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH the Minister of INDUSTRY & SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative ment in the country witnessed ther growth during 197071 and 72 according to the Reserve B India;

(b) whether the operations ir of loans showed a further ir regional imbalances continued form of advances made by p agricultural credit societies anc dues have increased further; ar

(c) the action Government j to make the cooperative mo a National movement and a l one?

THE MINISTER OF STA THE MINISTRY OF INDUS CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes

(c) The Cooperative movem already assumed national imp and cooperation has emerge distinct sector in the national e of the country. Each success year plan has stressed the cooperation as the principal l organisation in many branc economic life. The draft Fif Year Plan envisages the build of a strong and viable coo sector, with special emphasis needs of the peasants, the and the consumers. The four objectives of cooperative deve during the Fifth Plan are:—

(a) to strengthen the net agricultural cooperati

(b) to build up a viable consumer cooperative movement to enable it to function as an important element in a consumer oriented distribution system;

(c) to correct the regional imbalances in the level of cooperative development; and

(d) to take special steps for restructuring and reorienting the cooperatives so as to shift the focus of their activities increasingly in favour of small and marginal farmers and other under-privileged sections of the people.

Specific programmes and measures are envisaged in the Fifth Plan to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

Use of Grains for the Manufacture of Alcoholic Beverages

3013 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have assessed the use of grains in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages by the manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Joint Ventures in Third countries

3014. DR. H. P SHARMA:

SHRI BANAMALI BABU·

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet team headed by Mr. Goldin. Soviet Industry Minister, during their recent visit to New Delhi in February, 1975 had detailed discussions on certain proposals for collaboration for setting up of industries in third countries;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions, and

(c) the salient features of the joint ventures contemplated to be set up in third countries with Soviet collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Mr. N. V. Goldin, Soviet Minister for Heavy Civil Construction for Industrial Enterprises visited India in February, 1975 He did not discuss proposals for collaboration for setting up of Industries in third countries However, Mr. V. F. Zhigalin, Soviet Minister for Heavy, Power & Transport Industry had visited India from 30th January to 12th February, 1975, and the question of collaboration for supply of equipment to third countries had been discussed with him.

(b) and (c). During the discussions with Mr. V. F. Zhigalin, a list of products that could be supplied from India to Soviet aided projects in third countries was identified The relate to the following:

Electrolysers

Doors, Door Frames and Flash Plates

Slag Ladle Cars -- 16 cum

Iron Ladle Cars — 100/140T

Ingot Mould Cars — 140/160T

Auto Dump Cars — 80T

Pit Cover Cranes — 27T

Metallurgical Cranes

Metallurgical and other overhead bridge cranes

Coke Oven Batteries.

Stacker/Reclaimer

Hydraulic Props

Armoured Scraper chain Conveyor.

Battery Locos

Auxiliary Ventilators (Flame Proof)

Belt Gonveyors

Pump (Centrifugal Multi Stage)

Endless Haulage

Mine Cars/Tubs

Processing Lines for Rolling Mills.

Central Grants to Kerala

3015. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds the centre proposes to provide to Kerala State during the financial year 1975-76 by way of Central grants; and

(b) the development projects on which these funds will be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). For submitting the draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1975-76, all State Governments including Kerala were requested to assume the quantum of Central assistance at the level of current year's assistance in view of continuing financial constraints. According to the existing procedures, the total quantum of Central assistance for the Annual Plans of the States is available to them in the shape of block loans and block grants in the ratio of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. The final allocation/release of Central assistance is not related to specific programmes/projects

Unemployed Engineering Graduates

3016. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed engineering graduates in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the number of unemployed engineering graduates who have employed themselves since the schemes for assisting such graduates to help them self-employed were launched upto the end of 1974, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The number of engineering graduates in the country State-wise and Union Territory-wise registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-1974, is given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A number of schemes for assisting Education unemployed including engineering graduates in securing employment as well as for setting up self-employment ventures have been implemented. Figures of the number of unemployed engineering graduates who became self-employed since the inception of such schemes are, however, not available.

Statement 'A'

Number of Engineering Graduates (including post graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1974

States/Union Territories	No. as on 30-6-74
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	1661
2. Assam	54
3. Bihar	4850
4. Gujarat . . .	7

States/Union Territories	No. as on 30-6-74
5. Haryana	443
6. Himachal Pradesh	53
7. Jammu & Kashmir	36
8. Karnataka	2274
9. Kerala	1639
10. Madhya Pradesh	574
11. Maharashtra	995
12. Manipur	3
13. Meghalaya	
14. Nagaland*	.
15. Orissa	377
16. Punjab	251
17. Rajasthan	557
18. Tamilnadu	1661
19. Tripura	85
20. Uttar Pradesh	345
21. West Bengal	2624
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	.
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	.
3. Chandigarh	138
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	..
5. Delhi	1831
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	32
7. Lakshadweep	1
8. Mizoram	..
9. Pondicherry	54
ALL INDIA TOTAL	20,614

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in these State/Union Territories.

NOTE: Excludes figures for university Employment Information and Guidance Bureau Except for two in Delhi (Delhi Jamia Millia Universities).

Source :Directorate General of Employment and Training.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी

3017. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली की अंग्रेजी की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी, प्रकाशन के बाद वितरित कर दी गई है परन्तु हिन्दी डायरेक्टरी के बारे में अभी तक कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) (क) दिल्ली की अंग्रेजी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी नवम्बर, 1974 के शुरू में प्राप्त हो गई थी और नवम्बर 1974, के मध्य तक इसका जनता में वितरण आरम्भ हो गया था। हिन्दी की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी नवम्बर 1974 के अन्त में प्राप्त हुई थी और इसका वितरण तुरन्त शुरू कर दिया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Increase in Price of Controlled Cloth Supplied by NTC

3018. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation supported the Indian Cotton Mills Federations' demand for an increase in controlled cloth prices; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). With effect

from 1-4-74, the maximum ex-factory price of controlled cloth has been fixed at 30 per cent over 1968 prices. National Textile Corporation has brought it to the notice of Government that at this price, it incurs considerable losses on production of controlled cloth and has suggested that the losses should be compensated by increase of price or any other suitable means. It is understood that in the Committee meeting of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation held on 24-12-74, it was decided that a delegation comprising office bearers of Indian Cotton Mills Federation and a representative of NTC should meet the authorities concerned for re-fixing of controlled cloth prices. However, NTC did not send its representative to accompany the delegation.

Composition of Coca Cola

3019. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) when the composition of Coca Cola is not known, how a decision was taken on this item for exclusion from the 1st schedule of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) whether the six ingredients of Coca Cola are of synthetic origin and result could be synthetic origin only;

(c) the criterion for scheduling of industries; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent large remittances of this company during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Coca Cola concentrate has been held to be an item not falling within the purview of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, irrespective of its composition.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the public interest at a given point of time, industries are brought within the purview of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(d) Government have reviewed the remittance facilities on different counts afforded to the Coca Cola Export Corporation and have decided that

(a) Remittance facilities during the years 1969 to the end of March 1972 on all counts (imports, profits, head office expenses, service charges to overseas branches etc.) to the Indian Branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation have been allowed at a maximum of 80 per cent of total export earnings brought in by it during these years

(b) From April, 1972 onwards, the remittance facilities on all counts as stated in para (a) above have been allowed to the extent of 80 per cent of the exports of company's own items of production.

Composition of Beverage Bases of Coca Cola Export Corporation

3020 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the composition of beverage bases of Coca Cola Export Corporation, of the criterion adopted for its exclusion from scheduled industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) whether in respect of items not falling under scheduled industry it is necessary to obtain the approval of Government or registration with DGTD; and

(c) if so, the reasons why this procedure was not adopted in the case of Coca Cola Export Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Coca Cola is produced out of Coca Cola concentrate which is a secret patent of the firm, made essentially out of natural or vegetable ingredients. Coca Cola concentrate is held to be an item not covered by the 1st Schedule of the Industries (D&R) Act, irrespective of its composition.

(b) and (c). M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation were accorded approval in 1958 to manufacture concentrate in India. Their proposal to manufacture citrus/fruit beverage bases was also approved in 1964.

Capacity and Production of Bottling Units of Coca Cola

3021. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Registration certificates to Indian units were granted on the basis of Form A and Form B submitted by these units for bottling plants;

(b) whether these forms contain details of installed capacity and production;

(c) whether a criterion was adopted for fuller utilization in 1972 in respect of registration certificates and if so, what was the criterion, instructions and why that were not followed in the case of Coca Cola; and

(d) on the basis of this criterion, what was the capacity intimated by four bottling units of Coca Cola initially and what is their production during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Registration certificates were granted to Indian units for establishment of bottling plants on the basis of application forms submitted in Form A specified in Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952.

(b) The application in Form A contains details of installed capacity and production

(c) and (d). On 1st January, 1972, Government announced the following relaxations with a view to securing a fuller utilisation of installed plant and machinery:—

(i) Wherever the licence issued to a party has mentioned a certain capacity specifically on the basis of one or two shift working, the party would be allowed an increase in its licensed capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery.

(ii) In other cases, the present relaxation of upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity was enhanced upto a maximum of 100 per cent.

These relaxations were made applicable to certain selected priority industries. Soft drink industry was not considered for application of these relaxations as it does not enjoy priority status.

The production of the four bottling plants during the last three years is as under:—

	Production in million bottles		
	1972	1973	1974 (estimated)
1. M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd., New Delhi.	214 84	123	88 94
2. M/s Pure Drink, Calcutta.	38 60	44·04	25 04
3. M/s Kanpur Bottling Company, Kanpur.	25 27	16 27	26 22
4. M/s. Pure Drinks, Bombay	110 39	93 92	75 83

Production, Distribution, Management of Coal Mines and Washeries under One Organisation

3022 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state —

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to bring the production, distribution and management of coal mines and washeries under one organisation;

(b) if so the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) how far it is going to help in revitalising the industry and stepping up coal production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration

Establishment of Local Authority for Heavy Electrical's Township, Bhopal

3023. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals for establishment of a local authority for the Heavy Electrical's township, Bhopal;

(b) if so, when was the proposal received; and

(c) the facts of the decision taken by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c) A proposal was received from Madhya Pradesh Government requesting that Government should decide regarding enactment of a suitable legislation for setting up local authorities in the Industrial Townships They also wanted to know whether Government want to evolve a common policy for the establishment of local Authorities both in Private Sector and Public Sector Undertakings. As this proposal has wide repercussions, it has been taken up for examination in consultation with the various authorities concerned.

Local Authorities for Industrial Townships around Public Sector Undertakings

3024. SHRI G. C. DIXIT. Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have finalised any policy for setting up of local authorities for the administration of industries townships around major public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES: (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arie.

Funds for Development of Ladakh

3025. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission allots separate funds for the development of Ladakh while drafting Five Year Plans;

(b) the Plan-wise funds allotted for Ladakh; and

(c) whether the money allotted during each Plan had been wholly spent for Ladakh region; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Funds for the development of Ladakh are allotted and earmarked within the overall plan for Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Plan-wise outlays and expenditure as obtained from the State Plan documents are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in expenditure are the short working season, the difficult climate and terrain and lack of basic infrastructure

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

LADAKH

	Outlay	Expenditure
3rd Plan (1965-66)	247 95	143 00
65-67	73 00	56·72
67-68	56 00	31·42
68-69	67 00	44·33
4th Plan (1969-74)	600 00	550·00
5th Plan Tentative	1800·00	
1974-75	207	209 (Anticipated)

Execution of Power Generation Scheme for Ladakh

3026. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation schemes under execution for the Ladakh district; and

(b) the target thereof and when each one of them is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). The Stakna Hydro Electric Scheme, providing for the installation of 4x2 MW sets is under construction in Ladakh. The scheme is scheduled for commissoning during 1977-78.

Increase in Population of Ladakh

3027. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the population of Ladakh is increasing and what is the population of all the districts of Ladakh, separately, according to the latest data available; and

(b) the population of Buddhists in Ladakh and its comparison with other communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN): (a) The population of Ladakh district in Jammu & Kashmir state arose from 88,651 in 1961 to 105,291 in 1971, giving a growth rate of 18.77 per cent during the decade 1961—71. There are three tahsils in Ladakh district and their population

as per the 1971 census was as follows:

Tahsil	1971 Census population
1. Lah	51,891
2. Kargil	46,514
3. Zanshar	6,886
TOTAL	105.291

(b) The population of Buddhists as per the 1971 census in Ladakh district was 54,565. Buddhists constituted 51.82 per cent of the total population of the district The population of other main religious communities in Ladakh district and their percentage to total population as per the 1971 census was as follows:—

Religious community	1971 census population	Percentage to total population
Hindus . . .	1,152	1·10
Muslims . . .	49,131	46 65
Christians . .	81	0 08
Sikhs . . .	361	0 34
Jains . . .	.	.
Other religions and persuasions .	..	..
Religion not stated .	1	Negligible

Ladakhis in the IPS Service

3028. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state total number of Ladakhis in the I.P.S. Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Cement for Idikki Power Project

3029. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the smooth progress of the works on the Idikki Power Project has been affected due to the difficulty in getting cement; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Some shortage of cement was recently reported by the Project authorities. The matter was taken up with the Department of Industrial Development and it has been intimated that the cement position is now satisfactory.

Financial Assistance sought by Kerala for Idikki Power Project

3030. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for a minimum assistance of Rs 2 crores for completing the vital Idikki Power Project in time; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Energy has recommended to the

Life Insurance Corporation that additional loan assistance may be considered, and has advised the State Government tc approach that Institution.

Raising Limit of Loss for Opening of Post Offices

3032. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received for raising the limit of maximum permissible loss for opening of Post Offices, including Branch Post Offices in the hilly and backward areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b) Representation has been received but the existing limits are considered adequate since the department already provides relaxation in providing Post Offices in the case of backward and hilly areas by way of allowing a higher limit of loss of Rs 1000 - per annum ordinarily and Rs. 2500|- per annum in special cases. The additional condition of minimum expected income from a Post Office is also relaxed in the case of these areas and post office is expected to provide revenue to cover only 10 per cent of the cost in hilly areas and 15 per cent of the cost in backward areas. This is against the normal permissible limit of loss of Rs 750/ or Rs 500/- per annum and minimum income to cover 25 per cent of the cost in case of opening of post offices in the normal areas.

Simla-Mandi Microwave Link

3033. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Simla-Mandi Microwave link has been sanctioned and is ready for installation; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the link would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The P & T Department has planned a narrow band microwave link between Simla-Mandi. The project has been sanctioned.

(b) The scheme is likely to be completed by 1978.

P & T Sign Boards

3034 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T authorities followed the language policy of the State Governments, in the case of sign-boards in the States concerned; and

(b) if so, the policy being followed in the multi-State Circles like North-Eastern Circle and Punjab Circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA). (a) and (b) In the P & T Department sign-boards of the P & T. offices in various Circles are written in three languages viz. Hindi, English and Regional languages or in two languages viz Hindi and English in Hindi speaking areas

Employment for Educated Unemployed, Tribals and Harijans in Madhya Pradesh

3035 SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Madhya Pradesh State Government with a view to provide gainful employment to educated unemployed, tribals and Harijans in the State;

(b) the number of agencies through which this assistance is channelised; and

(c) the total number of tribals and Harijans benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (c). In addition to the other Plan and non-Plan schemes which have an impact on the generation of employment opportunities in general and also for members of the scheduled castes and tribes, under the Half a Million Jobs Programme 1973-74 35 schemes involving an outlay of Rs 257 15 lakhs containing employment potential for 28,725 educated person were sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh Against this, the State Government incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs 82 27 lakhs resulting in employment for 15 511 educated persons

During 1974-75, 17 schemes have been sanctioned for the State, involving an outlay of Rs. 174.28 lakhs and employment opportunities for 2,096 educated unemployed persons under the Employment Promotion Programme

By the implementation of the above mentioned schemes, scheduled castes/tribes candidates would also have been benefited, but the figures of such beneficiaries are not available. Schemes specifically meant to provide gainful employment to unemployed Tribals and Harijans, showing the total number of tribals and Harijans who berefited therefrom, are as under —

Name of the scheme	Approved outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred during 1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment potential	Employment provided during 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
HAMJP 1973-74				
(i) Opening of shops for employment of 2500 Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribe—candidates,	4 79	2 55	2500	500
(ii) Training of automobile, diesel cum-electrification— pump mechanics for aboriginals Harijans . . .	0 92	0 02*	200	50
FPP 1974 75				
(i) Training of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes candidates for Foresters and Forest Guards	2 93	1 39	400	N A
(ii) Opening of shops by Scheduled caste Scheduled Tribes candidates	1 05	N A	200	N A
(iii) Providing technical training and establishment of shops by Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes candidates (workshops etc) . . .	0 49	N A	250	N A
(iv) Training of Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes for Government job .	0 46	N.A	100	N A
(v) Training of SC ST for non Govt jobs	0 23	N A	50	N A
Total . . .	10 87	3 99	3700	550

*A sum of Rs 0 69 lakhs has been provided as spill over assistance for completion continuation of the scheme during 1974 75

Schemes specifically earmarked for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes schemes are coordinated by the Tribal Welfare Department and the funds are channelised by them to the concerned implementing agencies.

Supply of Power to Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3036. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh State is not getting full electric power to run its industries;

(b) if so, the total number of industries that could not be run to full capacity due to power shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to remove power shortage in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). There is a shortage of power mainly in the peaking capacity in Madhya Pradesh The power supply to agriculture and industries is being regulated in a manner so that their production does not suffer In order to overcome this shortage, efforts are being made to maximise generation from the existing thermal power stations, and expedite the completion of projects under construction.

Thefts and Crimes in Trinagar, Delhi

3037. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the recent increase in the number of thefts and crimes in Trinagar, Delhi-95; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to check them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no increase of thefts and crimes in Trinagar area. The number of theft and crime cases in 1975 (upto 28th February, 1975) was 12 as compared to 26 in the corresponding period of the year 1974.

Conversion of Shanti Nagar Police Post into a Police Station

3038. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation was sent by Trinagar Welfare Association (Regd.), Delhi over a year ago for converting the Police Post at Shanti Nagar into a full-fledged Police Station or to increase the strength of constables there but no action has yet been taken; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A representation was received in 1974. A proposal to establish a full fledged Police Station at Ashok Vihar (Wazir Pur) for this area is under consideration of the Government.

PCOs in Quilon District

3039. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public call offices in Quilon District of Kerala State, block-wise;

(b) the number of places (with names) where demands for post offices have been pending since 1st April, 1972, block-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not complying with the demand in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Total number of P.C.Os. in Quilon District of Kerala State, block-wise are given below:

1. Ethikara	9
2. Anchalamoodu	1
3. Chittumala	7
4. Mugathal	4
5. Chavara	8
6. Karungapally	9
7. Ochira	3
8. Kottarakkara	3
9. Vettikavala	4
10. Edayamangalam.	3
11. Anchal	11
12. Pathanapuram	8
13. Iasthamcotah	8
14. Paracode	5
15. Ranny	10
16. Konny	2
17. Elavanthur.	14

(b) Rquests for opening of post offices received since 1st April, 1972 for 90 places is given Block-wise in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Due to a temporary 'ban' on account of financial stringency the proposals have been kept pending.

Statement

Blocwise list of proposals examined by Post Offices not opened due to financial stringency.

A. *Anchalummoodu Block.*

1. Inchavila.

B. *Chadayamangalam Block.*

2. Peringallur.
3. Kuriode.
4. Thevannur.
5. Ozhukuparkal.

C. *Chittumala Block.*

6. Chittumala.

D. *Elanthur Block.*

7. Muttukudukka.

E. *Ithikkara Block.*

8. Chirakara.

F. *Konny Block.*

9. Kakkathodu.

G. *Kottarakhara Block.*

10. Kareepra.
11. Chakkuyarakal.

H. *Parakode Block.*

12. Kudutha.

I. *Ranni Block.*

13. Valiyakavu.

J. *Vettikavala Block.*

14. Andoor.

Blockwise proposals under examination.

A. *Chavara Block.*

1. Kovil Thottom.
2. Padappaval Junction.
3. Arukalikkal.
4. Kunnel Junction.

B. *Chittumala Block.*

5. Karipuram.
6. Vellanathuruthu.
7. Plamukku Junction.
8. Oonnimoodh.

C. *Elanthoor Block.*

9. Naranganam South
10. Cheekanal.

D. *Ithaikkara Block.*

11. Kottapuram.
12. Kuniyilcherry.
13. Ilamkulam.

E. *Karunagapalli Block*

14. Kadappa South.
15. Pattathilkadavu.

F. *Konni Block.*

16. Thekumthodu.
17. Muthupezhunkal.
18. Churulicode.
19. Mlathadam.

G. *Kottarakara Block.*

20. Nadukunnu.
21. Thattarkonam.
22. Thinkalkarikom East
23. Kummannur.
24. Pandithitta.
25. Idanad.
26. Dwaraka.
27. Idavattom.
28. Tholazham.
29. Ayiranallur.
30 Nadavannur.
31. Anchal.
32. Aypallur.
33. Velcos Junction.
34. Kadakode.
35. Valinallur.
36. Kudavathur.
37. Changavila Junction.
38. Annoor.

H. *Mukhathala Block.*

39. Koippadu.
40. Kalluvattankuzhi.
41. Elicode.
42. Penukonnur.

I. *Ochira Block.*

43. Puthuval.
44. Kamukumcherry.
45. Kurungappally.

J. *Parakode Block.*

46. Chayalode.
47. Kunnida.
48. Poomkulanji.
49. Edathara Junction.

K. *Pathanapuram Block.*

50. Padam.
51. Pandapalavu.
52. Nedumpara.
53. Mycamine.

L. *Ramni Block.*

54. Mannarakulanji.
55. Edayadimukku.
56. Karikulam Colony.
57. Kuzhikala South
58. Kakkal.
59. Ceriyillathu.
60. Kadammanitta East.
61. Kurumthur
62. Karthaviam.
63. Kambakuzhi.
64. Koonankara
65 Andyalumka.

M. *Sasthamcottah.*

66. Sooranad South.
67. Edakad.
68. Thengamon.

N. *Vettikkavala Block.*

69. Arampunna.
70. Polikode.
71. Podiyathivila.
72 Attuvassery.

O. *Anchal Block.*

73. Arkannur.
74. Anakulam.
75. Oonnimoodu.
76. Anchal College, Junction.

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Pay Commission in KVIC and KGB, New Delhi

3040. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission were given the benefits of recommendations of Second Pay Commission with effect from 1967, whereas the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan were given from 1973;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there is lot of discontent among the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi on this account; and

(c) the steps being taken to treat the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi on par with the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P SHARMA: (a) The employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission were given the benefits of the recommendations of Second Pay Commission with effect from July, 1963 Revised scales of pay were made applicable to the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, from January 1973, as per agreement between the Vice Chairman of the KVIC and the Bhavan Employees Union.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The benefits of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have been given to the staff of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, from January, 1973 when they were extended to other employees of the Commission. Similarly other facilities like leave travel concession, medical reimbursement and children education allowance available to the staff of the Commission have also been extended to the staff of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

Scheme to build houses for Harijans and Tribals

3041 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted schemes to build houses for poor Harijans and tribals;

(b) if so, facts about the agencies through which such schemes are worked out; break-up of the funds (i) allocated for different States for the years from 1972—74 and (ii) funds utilised;

(c) the break-up of the figures of the houses built in different States for this purpose; and

(d) the Government policy regarding continuing such schemes for building houses for the Harijans and tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is no housing scheme for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Sector of Backward Classes in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However during the Fourth Five Year Plan there was a composite scheme of "Improvement of working and living conditions of those who are engaged in unclean occupation". This scheme has been transferred to General Sector in the Fifth Plan.

A special programme of construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti Villages was taken up in 1973-74 in connection with celebration of 25th anniversary of India's independence.

Under State Sector of Backward Classes there is a scheme for giving subsidy for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Expenditure for this scheme is shared between Central and State

Governments. Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and block loans every year

(b) and (c). Houses are built by the State Governments through their housing boards|local bodies etc. Statement showing the amounts paid during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the amounts utilised and number of houses constructed under the composite scheme of "Improvement of working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupation" is given in Statement I Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. 9158/75]

A Statement showing the break-up of Rs. 5 crores sanctioned during 1973-74 for construction of houses in Jayanti villages is given in Statement II Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No 9158/75].

The expenditure incurred during the Fourth Plan as a whole and the number of houses constructed during the plan period and given in Statement III Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9158/75]

(d) The Governments policy is to continue schemes for building of houses in the General Sector of the State plans|UTs for the Harijans and Tribals subject to the resources earmarked by the State Governments in their Annual Plan and approved by the Planning Commission. A statement showing the number of houses proposed to be constructed In the Fifth Five Year Plan by various State Governments|U.Ts is given in Statement IV. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9158/75].

Radio and T.V. Programmes on Netaji's Birthday

3042. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about the programme adopted by All India Radio and Television Centres for observance of birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on the 23rd January, 1975;

(b) the facts about the English and Hindi programme followed; and

(c) the names of the stations which followed these programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). A large number of Radio Stations and TV Centres of all India Radio Broadcast suitable programmes in connection with the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 23rd January, 1975. These included several programmes in English and Hindi. A statement which shows, in brief, the particulars of the programmes broadcast is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9159/75]. English and Hindi items are shown therein under each station|centre suitably.

Coal Supply to Patratu Thermal Plant

3043. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received about the Bihar Patratu Thermal Plant's being supplied coal mixed with stones;

(b) whether in order to confuse the investigators and conceal the theft a huge heap of coal near the Bhurkanda Excavation Workshop has been allowed to burn up slowly;

(c) whether the Ministry has held or will hold a high level enquiry in order to eliminate these practices;

(d) whether the supply of inferior and adulterated coal has damaged the Thermal Plant at Patratu; and

(e) if so, the nature of the damage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (e). Information is being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Working of NCDC Mines

3044. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints about the unsatisfactory working of the NCDC mines in Bhurkanda, Gidi and Sayaldih in Bihar;

(b) whether the labour relations are also strained and that in the Civil Section a casual labourer gets only Rs. 3.50 for the same kind of work for which a permanent employee gets Rs. 10.70 or thereabouts;

(c) whether Secretary of the Bhurkanda Branch of the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, has been victimised and transferred after his appointment had been confirmed;

(d) whether maintenance work is being given to contractors by the NCDC thereby rendering large number of casual workers employed; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to remove these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) The Government have not recently received any complaint about the unsatisfactory working of the NCDC mines in Bhurkanda, Gidi and Sayal in Bihar.

(b) There is no indication to show that labour relations in the above three collieries are strained. However, existence of intra-union rivalry in Gidi—A colliery, which had not led to any dislocation of work in recent months, has been reported. Workers employed on a casual basis on construction, repair and maintenance of roads and buildings are paid wages at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per day, as laid down by the Government. The wages of permanent workers are governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement with effect from 1st January, 1975.

(c) He has not been victitmised. He was brought into monthly rated establishment with effect from 6th October, 1974 from daily rated category and transferred to New Selected Dhori Colliery in the normal course.

(d) and (e). While day to day repairs and maintenance of buildings, roads etc. are entrusted to regular and casual workers of the Company occasional works like construction or roads, buildings and structures, special repairs of equipments etc. are awarded to contractors. It is therefore not correct to state that large number of casual workers are unemployed.

Chinese Arms Supply to Nagaland

3045. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Chinese arms seized from Naga and Mizo rebels during 1974-75 upto 28th February, 1975; and

(b) whether any protest note has since been sent to China in this regard and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to information available with

the Government, 30 arms of Chinese origin were seized from Naga rebels during the period 1st January, 1974 to 28th February, 1975. No arms of Chinese origin were recovered from the Mizo-rebels during this period.

(b). No, Sir.

Foreign Collaboration with Multinational Corporations

3046. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1681 on the 6th August, 1974 regarding companies set up by Multinational Corporation in collaboration with Indian Monopolists and assurance fulfilled on 7th December, 1974 and state the full list of the 32 Undertakings registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 whose proposals for foreign collaboration have been accepted, the names of the foreign collaborations including the seven multinational corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The full list of 82 industries registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 together with the names of their foreign collaborators including multinational corporations referred to in reply to Question No. 1681 on 6th August, 1974 and the assurance fulfilled on 7th December, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9160/75].

Scrutiny of Documents recovered from Rajgharia Brothers of Bihar

3047. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5089 on the 8th December, 1974 regarding documents recovered from Rajgharia Brothers of Bihar and state:

(a) whether scrutiny of the seized documents at Betea has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (*SHRI OM MEHTA*): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Industrial Licences/Registration Certificates to Coca Cola Export Corporation

3048 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial licences/registration certificates and other approvals granted to Coca Cola Export Corporation and their production during the last three years;

(b) whether the limits set up by this company initially were allowed to be transferred or sold to any other company; if so, the details of such sales and agreements of transfer;

(c) the price of concentrates and quality of the same utilised and their quantity utilised per litre of Coca Cola and its value; and

(d) the import content directly and indirectly in each bottle of Coca Cola?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation were accorded approval by Government of India in January, 1958 for the manufacture of beverage concentrate. In November,

1964, Government of India have also accorded approval for the manufacture of Citrus/fruit beverage bases. Production of concentrates by the firm were as follows:—

1972 :	951,453 Kgs.	
1973 :	898,346 Kgs.	
1974 :	635,262 Kgs.	(estimated)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The price of concentrate is approximately Rs. 85.00 per Kg. Approximate quantity of concentrate utilised per litre of coca cola is 5.0 gms. valued at approximately 45 paise.

(d) Less than a paise.

Remittances of profits earned by Messrs Sharpedge Limited

3049. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that, due to lacunae in the law, M/s Sharpedge Limited, controlled and managed by Hindustan Lever Limited, itself a subsidiary of Unilever, London is escaping its obligations under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, particularly Section 29;

(b) whether till 1973, M/s. Sharpedge Limited earned Rs. 2,16,003 by way of profit, out of which 47.5 per cent has been taken away by Hindustan Lever Limited to be remitted abroad to its principal Unilever London; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken to stop this drainage of foreign exchange and bring the Company under the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the guidelines laid down thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (c). The foreign holding in M/s. Sharpedge Limited does not amount to non-resident interest as defined in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The company does not, therefore, come under the purview of the said Act.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आदिवासियों के लिये वित्त निगमों की स्थापना

3051. श्री भगत राम मनहर :

श्री भगीरथ भंवर :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में आदिवासियों को ऋणमुक्त करने या ऋणों को दीर्घकालीन ऋणों में बदलने के लिये राज्यों में वित्त निगमों की स्थापना करने का परामर्श दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये उपपरियोजनायें तैयार करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निर्देशनों में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि जहां आवश्यक है वहां एकीकृत ऋण-व-विपणन व्यवस्था की जाय। यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि ऋणमुक्तता की समस्या को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाय और विधायी तथा कार्यकारी उपायों द्वारा पिछले ऋणों का मोचन करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय करने के बारे में विचार

किया जाय। राज्य सरकारों ने योजना आयोग को अपनी उप-परियोजनायें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Irrigation Potential of Tail Waters of Kali Hydro Electric Project

3052. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the irrigation potential of the tail waters Kali Hydro Electric Project; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up to utilize these tail waters and simultaneously settle displaced persons thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project does not envisage the use of the tail waters for irrigation. As regards settlement of displaced persons, the matter is under consideration of the State Government.

सूपर बाजार को हानि

3053. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अव्यवस्था, कुप्रबन्ध, फालतू कर्मचारियों, भारी चोरियों और बेसमझी की खरीदी के कारण दिल्ली सूपर बाजार में 1971 से 1974 तक बराबर भारी घाटा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) वर्ष 1971 से 1974 तक की अवधि में कोआपरेटिव स्टोर लि० (सूपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली को, पिछले वर्षों में हुई हानि के अलावा, केवल एक वर्ष अर्थात् सहकारी वर्ष 1971–72 में हानि हुई । इसने सहकारी वर्ष 1972–73 मे लगभग 51,000 रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ कमाया । सहकारी वर्ष 1973–74 के बारे में अन्तिम लाभ तथा हानि लेखा के आधार पर सुपर बाजार द्वारा लगभग 10 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ कमाये जाने का अनुमान है । तथापि, वर्ष 1973–74 मे कमाये शुद्ध लाभ को सही राशि का पता लेखा-परीक्षा होने के बाद लगेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना जिले में केलारास शूगर मिस में पूंजी निवेश

3054. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में कैलारस शुगर मिल की स्थापना के बाद से उसमें कुल कितना धन लगाया गया है और मिल के भागीदारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त मिल की पूंजी में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने शेयर हैं और क्या इस मिल में और अधिक पूजी लगायी जायेगी, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पाली जिले के रोहट, कन्टालिया तथा नाडोल गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

3055. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाली जिले के रोहट, कन्टालिया तथा नाडोल गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र (पी० सी० ओ०) कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : पाली जिले के रोहट, कन्टालिया और नाडोल गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के बारे में मौजूदा स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

1. **रोहट** : इस सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर के प्रस्ताव की जांच हो रही है ।

2. **कन्टालिया और नाडोल** : ये दोनों सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर हाल ही में मंजूर किये गए हैं और ये मार्च 1976 तक खोले जा सकते हैं ।

Complaint against Research and Development Section of Hindustan Lever Limited

3056 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any machinery to check activities of Research and Development Centre of foreign subsidiaries, if so, what is that machinery;

(b) whether Government are aware of any complaint against the Research and Development Section of the Hindustan Lever Limited; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for complaint and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Department of Science and Technology is operating a registration scheme since mid-1973. Public and Private sector companies, including foreign subsidiaries, fall within the purview of this scheme. Companies having well-defined R&D programmes are being recognised after, wherever necessary an inspection by a team of technical officers.

(b) and (c). An hon. Member of Parliament had brought to the notice of the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies that from the R&D research Centre at Bombay of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., the results and progress of R&D are being constantly transmitted to the overseas Committees of Unilever, London for their use and the extent of rebates that have been cumulatively got by this Company in the name of R&D over the years are quite large, etc The results of R&D in the Andheri Centre of M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay are in the field of fats, synthetic fatty acids, synthetic detergents, essential oils and fine chemicals, edible oils, processed foods, animal nutrition, catalysts etc. There is flow of research information among the various R&D units of M/s Unilever Ltd., U.K. and their subsidiaries/associated companies all over the world and this includes the R&D Centre of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., at Andheri.

Adulteration in Cement

3057 SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received some complaints or conducted any survey regarding the adulteration in cement;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during 1974, state-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) No specific complaint regarding adulteration of cement has been received in this Ministry, nor has this Ministry conducted any survey in the matter. However, the Consumer Council had reported in 1974 about the receipt of complaints from big cities of large scale adulteration and sale of cement by unscrupulous elements and requested for an inquiry to be made. The complaint was not specific and was rather in general terms and therefore, could not be pursued further. Unless specific cases are brought to the notice of Government, it is difficult to make an enquiry.

Sale of adulterated cement contravenes the provisions of the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This is a cognisable offence and any person contravening the provisions of the Act could be proceeded against in a Court of Law on a report in writing of the facts constituting the offence, made by a person who is a public servant as defined under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments under the Act to *proceed against unsocial elements*. The Office of the Cement Controller has also addressed a communication to all State Governments and Union Territories to take necessary action against any case of adulteration of cement brought to their notice

केन्द्रीय गुप्तवार्ता विभाग के एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर के विशेष वेतन

3058. **श्री भालजी भाई परमार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय गुप्तवार्ता विभाग में काम कर रहे एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर विशेष वेतन पाने के अधिकारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या वेतन आयोग ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि प्रतिनियुक्ति पर ऐसे अधिकारियों के प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते में वृद्धि की जाये ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों ने एक जनवरी 1973 से विशेष वेतन दिये जाने के आदेश जारी किये हैं जब कि प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते में नवम्बर, 1974 में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का 1 जनवरी, 1973 से प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ङ) ये आदेश कब तक जारी किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) विशेष वेतन 1-1-1973 से स्वीकृत किया गया है। प्रतिनियुक्ति अधिकारियों के लिये प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते में वृद्धि 1-1-1974 अर्थात् स्वीकृति जारी करने की तिथि से की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ). इस संबंध में प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Area Development Corporation for Development of Backward Areas in States

3059. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the setting up of an Area Development Corporation to develop backward areas in every State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The question of devising appropriate institutional arrangements, including the idea of Area Development Corporation, for the development of backward areas is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Scientific Cooperation for Joint Research between India and U.S.S.R.

3060. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. have worked out a programme for scientific cooperation for joint research during 1975—80; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement on Scientific cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. was signed on 18th February, 1975.

(b) The Agreement provides for exchange of scientific delegations, individual scientists, bilateral scientific symposia and joint research work on problems of mutual interest. It also covers exchange of scientific and technical information. A working programme on scientific exchanges and cooperation in the following fields are provided for under the Agreement subject to periodical review:—

(1) *Geo-Sciences:* Studies in Geomagnetic and Geolectric Micropulsations; Deep Seismic Sounding Studies; Geothermal Studies; Hydro-Geological Studies; Radiation and Evolutionary History of Lunar and other Extra-terrestrial Materials; Nuclear Fission and Spallation processes and their Applications to Astrophysical and Geophysical Problems.

(2) *Physics:* Plasma Physics Astrophysical Aspects; Liquid Crystals; Mechanism of Crystal Growth; Low Temperature Physics.

(3) *Chemistry:* Chemistry and Utilization of Natural Products; Physico-Chemical Studies on peptides and macro-molecules of biological interest.

(4) *Biology:* Biological-Nitrogen Fixation in Soil; Genetics and Selection of Cultural Plants; Studies in Taphonomy.

(5) *Mathematics:* Statistics and Probability Theory.

The Agreement is for a period of five years and shall be automatically extended for further period of five years unless terminated by either side.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Poor People on fixed Prices

3061. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide some essential commodities to poorer sections of people on fixed prices; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Essential commodities comprising wheat, rice and levy sugar are already being distributed at fixed prices to vulnerable sections of the population through the public distribution system of Fair Price Shops/Ration Shops administered by the State Governments. In addition, Fair Price Shops in certain States also distribute other essential commodities like coarse grains, wheat products, edible oils, kerosene oil and pulses. The extension and strengthening of the public distribution system according to priority and essential needs of the vulnerable and poor sections of the population were discussed recently with the State Ministers of Food, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. It has been agreed that the initial priorities should be in respect of distribution of commodities of basic necessity, namely, foodgrains including coarse grains and pulses where necessary, sugar, standard cloth, vanaspati including edible oils, cheap fuel (soft coke and kerosene) and Salt in vulnerable areas like metropolitan and large urban areas, labour concentrations in mining, industrial and plantation areas, district headquarters, hill areas and rural areas in districts which are chronically scarcity affected or deficit. The demand for commodities like pulses in the Eastern and South-Eastern Zones; coarse grains in the hill areas and in Maharashtra and Gujarat; mustard oil in West Bengal; and salt in the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones will have to be met specially. It was also agreed that effective measures should be taken to ensure equitable distribution of cement, paper and stationery for students, diesel oil for agricultural purposes, essential drugs, soap, matches, baby food, tyres and tubes, common footwear and soda ash.

Grants for Testing and Developing Centres for T.V. in States

3062 SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments had approached the Centre for grants for testing and developing centres for Television;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has decided to give grants to each State Government for the same; if so, the grants proposed to be given to each State; and

(c) whether these centres would help small and medium entrepreneurs to test electronic parts used in television sets?

The PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Department of Electronics had formulated a scheme in December, 1972, whereby each State Government would be given a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to set up Testing and Development Centres The grant is for the purchase of equipment, upto 25 per cent of the total cost of the project, while the land and buildings will be made available by the State Government. Recurring expenses of running such Centres will be the responsibility of the State Government or of any promotional agency designated by them. There has been a good response to this offer and the first instalments of the grants have been released to the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Proposals from

other State Governments are also being received and are under consideration. Two Testing and Development Centres at Madras and Baroda are already in operation. So for, Rs. 61,47,429 (including foreign exchange of Rs. 8,43,264), have been released as grants to various State Governments; and an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been included in the plan for 1975-76 for this purpose.

The objective of the Testing and Development Centres is to provide meaningful assistance to small and medium scale units who may not find it possible to have all the expensive testing equipment required for maintenance of good quality Facilities are being provided at each of these Centres keeping in mind the product-mix of the units it is intended to serve.

Investment on Development of Coal Industry in Fifth Plan

3063 SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase investments on the development of coal industry in the Fifth Plan;

(b) the total investment made in 1974-75 to augment coal production;

(c) whether Government have decided to follow the recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee for stepping up coal production; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investment in the coal sector by the Central Government under the Fifth Plan is likely to exceed Rs. 135 crores during 1974-75.

(c) The report of the Fuel Policy Committee is still under examination.

(d) A list of important recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee report was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No 1334 dated 20th November, 1974.

Dues Payable by Municipal Corporation of Delhi

3064. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money is to be paid by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Water and Sewage Disposal Undertaking upto 31st December, 1974;

(b) the amount of money which is to be paid by the Corporation to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking upto the 31st December, 1974; and

(c) the amount of money which is to be paid by the Corporation to the Government of India/Delhi Administration upto 31st December, 1974 and under which heads?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) An amount of Rs. 439.60 lakhs is payable by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Delhi Water and Sewage Disposal Undertaking upto 31st December, 1974.

(b) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has claimed a sum of Rs. 143.56 lakhs from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are scrutinizing the claim.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.68 lakhs is payable by the Corporation to the Central Public Works Department, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India upto 31st December, 1974 on account of supply of unfiltered water supply.

An amount of Rs. 72.13 lakhs is payable by the Corporation to the Delhi Administration upto 31st December, 1974 on account of re-payment of Government loans.

Misuse of Skimmed Powder by Hindustan Lever Limited, Etah

3065. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation about the misuse of imported skimmed Milk Powder by Hindustan Lever Limited at Etah Dairy; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the basis of production reported by D.G.T.D. it appeared that the quantity imported would have been utilised in the production of Baby Food and malted milk foods and there was no misutilisation.

Compensation paid to Harijan victims of Atrocities

3066. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that eyes of two Harijan brothers were forcibly extracted in Dhakli village in Akola district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what compensation is paid to the victims of these atrocities and what steps are taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Maharashtra, an incident took place on September 26, 1974 in village Dhakli of Akola district in which two neo-Buddhist brothers were rendered blind by the injuries inflicted on them in a scuffle with some others. A police case was registered against 9 accused persons in this connection and all the 9 accused were arrested and charge-sheeted in court on December 4, 1974. The case is reported to be *sub-judice*. The police personnel and the police Patil of the village who had been negligent in the discharge of their duties in this case have been suspended. A sum of Rs. 1000 was given to each of the two neo-Buddhist brothers when the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra met them. The State Government have also allotted two hectares of land to each victim. The Prime Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5000 to each of the two neo-Buddhist brothers from the National Relief Fund.

Production of Helium from Hot Water Springs in West Bengal and Bihar and Monazite Sand of Kerala

3067. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Helium can be produced in large quantities from the sources of hot water springs in West Bengal and Chhotanagpur in Bihar and Monazite sand of Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for production of Helium from these two sources;

(c) the comparative economics of production of Helium from Monazite sand natural gases from hot water springs;

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop the project already being worked out by Dr. Shyamadas Chatterjee as set up by late Prof. S. N Bose as the scheme of work under his National Professorship; and

(e) the nature of the uses of Helium by the Atomic Energy Commission and other industries in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). On the basis of studies undertaken so far, it will be difficult to say whether Helium can be produced in large quantities from hot springs Exploratory work on determining the helium content in thermal springs has been undertaken. Studies for increasing the gas-flow from springs like Bakreswar where helium has been found have also been initiated. The recovery of helium from monazite is being studied on a pilot plant scale.

(c) At present a realistic estimate of the cost of production of helium from thermal springs and from monazite sand cannot be made. In view of the very small quantity of gas coming out from the thermal springs at Bakreswar, the cost of recovery has been estimated to be more than 100 times the cost of the imported gas.

(d) The Department of Atomic Energy and Science and Technology are interested in the Project of helium recovery from Bakreswar thermal springs originally initiated by late Prof. Bose which is now being looked after by Dr. Shyamadas Chatterjee. Necessary assistance in the form of geological survey to locate other springs in the vicinity and to look into the possibility of increasing the gas flow is being provided.

(e) Helium forms one of the requirements for the construction and operation of nuclear power stations. Helium is also required for cryogenic research and applications and as industrial gas for special welding.

Maintenance of Records of Atrocities on Harijans and Tribals in the Country

3068. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained records or undertaken study of the incidents of atrocities committed on the Harijans and the Tribals communities of India;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of such incidents occurred in the years 1972—1974;

(c) the figures of persons killed, injured and the properties lost;

(d) whether Government have paid compensation for loss of life and properties in case of such incidents;

(e) if so, the total amount paid so far; and

(f) the concrete steps taken or proposed by the Government to firmly deal with such incidents of violence committed on the Harijans and the Tribal communities of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) To enable the Central Government maintain records and study the incidents of atrocities on Harijans and Tribals, the State Governments have been requested to furnish details in respect of all cases

relating to murder, grievous hurt, rape, and serious mischief or arson in respect of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Such information is required to be sent by the State Governments on a monthly basis. Since the flow of information was found irregular and incomplete from certain States, the matter was reviewed recently and the need for furnishing monthly statistical data regularly and in accordance with the prescribed time schedule was again stressed upon the State Governments concerned in February, 1975.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) Attention is invited to the answer given in this House to Unstarred Question No. 2231 on March 5, 1975

Collusion between Naga and Mizo Insurgents

3069. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported collusion between Naga and Mizo insurgents in their activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are taking all possible measures to curb the unlawful and violent activities of the Naga and Mizo undergrounds.

Swedish Collaboration in Heavy Trucks Factory

3070. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swedish firm Volvo has offered technical collaboration in the proposed heavy trucks factory; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Capital Base to New Cement Units

3071. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer a capital base to new cement units in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In the case of New Units/Expansions which are likely to go into production towards the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Government are considering, *inter-alia*, a proposal to give a general assurance of its intention to fix the ex-works price of cement produced at such units on the basis of a specified return on capital employed, subject to the stipulation that the capital cost per tonne of installed capacity should not exceed a norm to be prescribed by the Government.

Educated Unemployed in States

3072. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of number of educated unemployed persons at the end of 1974;

(b) the total amount Government propose to spend for creating employment opportunities in 1975-76 and its State-wise break-up; and

(c) the respective allotments and expenditure of different State Governments for this purpose during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State-wise break-up of number of educated unemployed persons at the end of 1974 is not available. However, the State-wise break-up of the number of educated persons on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as at the end of June, 1974 is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9161/75].

(b) Plan programmes which will be implemented in different sectors, such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Large, Medium and Small Industries, etc., in 1975-76 will generate employment opportunities for different categories of job seekers In addition, Rs. 10 crores have been provided in the Central Budget 1975-76 for giving support to the on-going schemes taken up under the Employment Promotion Programme in 1974-75. The State-wise break-up of this amount has, however, not yet been finalised.

(c) In 1974-75, the various plan programmes were meant to provide the bulk of employment opportunities. Moreover, under the Employment Promotion Programme, schemes worth Rs. 22.90 crores have so far been approved for different states and union territories with an employment potential of about 1.26 lakhs; as per details in statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9161/75]. However, figures of expenditure incurred and employment generated under this Programme in 1974-75 are not yet available.

Annual Plan for Kerala for 1975-76

3073. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala's annual plan outlay for 1975-76 has been finalised after discussions with the State Government; if so, the total amount sanctioned;

(b) the amount of Central assistance to be provided to the State Government; and

(c) whether this will be more than the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The sizes and contents of the Annual Plans 1975-76 of States including that of Kerala, are in the process of being finalised in the light of recent discussions held in the Planning Commission and the overall resource availability.

For submitting the draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1975-76, all State Government including Kerala were requested to assume the quantum of Central assistance at current year's level.

छठी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत् उत्पादन का आकलन

3074. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने छठी योजना के दौरान विद्युत् उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्राक्कलन तैयार किए गए हैं; और

(ख) छठी योजना के दौरान विद्युत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पांचवी योजना में अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण ने अनुमान लगाया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में छठी योजना के अन्त तक कुल लोड मांग 2250 मेगावाट होगी ।

(ख) 1267 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता की विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमे स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है, जिनमे से 867 मेगावाट के लाभ पाचवी योजना के दौरान प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है और शेष 400 मेगावाट क्षमता के लाभ छठी योजना मे उपलब्ध होंगे । इससे कुल प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता बढ कर लगभग 2066 मेघावाट तक हो जाएगी । छठी योजना की परियोजनाओं को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नही दिया गया है । बरहाल, कुल लगभग 3000 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्कीम रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण मे जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओ मे है ।

Police atrocities on Bodo Tribals in Kokrajhar, sub-division, Goalpara, Assam

3075. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain plain tribal (Bodo) leaders from Assam had met the Prime Minister and the Home Minister in Decemebr, 1974 and sought Central Government's intervention for stopping armed police and C.R.P. atrocities on Bodo Tribals in Kokrajhar sub-division, Goalpara, Assam; and

(b) the reaction of Central Government to the plain tribal leaders' representation and the steps taken to remove the genuine grievances of the Bodo people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b). A representation was, no doubt, given to the Prime Minister when a delegation on behalf of the Plains Tribals Council of Assam met the Prime Minister on 20th December, 1974. It was stated in the representation that the representatiomsts do not wish to narrate instances of police excesses. The representation sought the emphasise that the demand for teaching Bodo language through Roman script is not inspired by any foreign agency or by the Missionaries and that the Plains Tribals Council of Assam has no say or control over the Bodo Sahitya Sabha, which is an independent literary organisation pertaining to the Bodos The Government of Assam are engaged in discussions with the leaders of the Bodos concerning their problems with a view to evolve mutually acceptable solutions.

Multi-national Corporations in Industries

3077. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various multi-national corporations and business cartels based in U.S.A., France, U.K., Japan, West Germany and their subsidiaries are functioning through Chambers of Commerce including Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and

(b) if so, the industries in which these multi-national corporations are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A number of multinational corporations and foreign companies functioning in India are members of various Chambers of Commerce and Industry and, like other members, get the benefit of assistance and guidance from the Chambers. Some of the industries, which are being managed by these Corporations, are chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, leather and products thereof, metals, foodstuff etc.

Proposal regarding nationalisation of Paper and Paper Board manufacturing industries and Footwear industries

3078. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to nationalise (a) Paper and Paper Board Manufacturing Industries of India; (b) Footwear Industries in India (including Bata India Ltd.); and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directives to states for formulation of State Plans

3079. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued some directives to the State Governments for the formulation of State plans; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the directives given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Guidelines for formulation of the Annual Plan proposals for 1975-76 were issued to the States in September-October, 1974. The State Governments were requested to keep the following broad considerations in mind while formulating their proposals for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1975-76:—

(i) The States' resources which would be available for financing the next year's Plan, would be considered in detail at the time of the resources discussions. In the meanwhile, the Central assistance for the 1975-76 Annual Plan may be assumed at the current year's level as orginally fixed and the net Market Borrowing at the 1973-74 level.

(ii) In developing the details of the sectoral programmes also it will be appropriate to look upon 1975-76 Plan as a programme which grows out of the current year's (1974-75) Plan and to begin with a realistic production plan for agriculture so as to achieve the rate of growth stipulated in the draft plan, alongwith a plan for irrigation and water resources development to be dovetailed with it.

(iii) All possible steps should be taken to raise additional resources, specially from sectors which have benefited most from the development effort.

(iv) Alongwith measures for raising fresh taxes, a well-organised and concerted effort will need to be made for collecting arrears of various kinds of taxes which have accumulated over the past years and for effecting significant economies in both the non-Plan and Plan expenditure of the State Government.

(v) The core sector required to be protected and such programmes as could become productive within a short period of time needed to be given priority over those which are either non-productive or have very long gestation periods.

(vi) Besides the constraints in resources, and the need for keeping inflation under control, another parameter which should necessarily be taken into account is related to the continued shortages of raw materials like cement, structural steel, non-ferrous metals, fuel oil, fertilisers, insecticides, etc. These could act as serious bottlenecks and unless a careful stock is taken of the situation now, the Plan may later run into serious operational difficulties.

(vii) A more effective utilisation of capacities already created should be ensured through a restructuring of the administrative and organisational apparatus, improvement of procedures of monitoring and evaluation, greater inter-departmental coordination and a revitalisation of the institutional structure. Those productive projects which are likely to yield maximum return in the shortest possible time should receive special attention.

(viii) The requirements of Contingency Plan for areas which are repeatedly affected by natural calamities, may be kept in view while formulating the Plan proposals.

Unauthorised sale of coal in coal mines in Hazaribagh District

3080. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is widespread complaint that large scale unauthorised sale of coal is going on in the nationalised coal mines in Hazaribagh district;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from organisations or institutions of the area; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

झरिया-धनबाद के कोयला क्षेत्रों में आग लग जाने के कारण हुई हानि

3081. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झरिया-धनबाद के कोयला क्षेत्रों में वर्षों से आग लगी हुई है और सरकार ने भी उस पर नियंत्रण पाने की कोशिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आग से अब तक कितनी क्षति हुई है; और

(ग) इस आग को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए सरकार ने कितना धन खर्च किया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छोटा नागपुर विकास बोर्ड को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना

3082. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार छोटा नागपुर विकास बोर्ड को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Control on Automobile Industry

3083. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to remove the control on automobile industry; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government has no proposal under consideration to remove the current levels of control on distribution and prices in automobile industry.

Setting up Broadcasting Station at Sholapur

3084. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to set up a broadcasting station at Sholapur in Maharashtra; and

(b) when the actual work will start and the date by which the station will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Due to constraint of resources, the Fifth Plan allocation for expansion of Sound broadcasting in the country has had to be reduced drastically. The implementation of the Sholapur project during the Fifth Plan is affected and therefore, no firm date can be indicated at this stage.

Norms followed for setting up of radio stations

3085. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the norms generally followed for setting up of radio stations in cities and towns;

(b) how many cities qualify thereunder but have not got a radio station so far; and

(c) the plans to set up radio stations at such places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Broadcasting Stations are being established in successive phases with the ultimate aim of providing a first grade medium wave service to every part of the country. Location of new Stations is decided on various considerations such as gaps in existing service areas; density and disposition of population; special requirements of the area; technical feasibility; availability of talent; availability of resources and relative priorities.

Production of paper in Fifth Plan

3086. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing capacities for paper under the public and private sector;

(b) how much of it has been commissioned and what is the capacity utilization in 1974; and

(c) the outlines of plans to increase production in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the table below:

	Installed capacity	Production during 1974	Capacity utilisation
	tons	tons	
Private Sector	9,86,679	8,25,000	84%
Public Sector	10,850	11,350	105%

The targets fixed for the Fifth Plan are as follows:

Installed capacity 14 lakh tonnes
Production 12.5 lakh tonnes.

Industrial licences for a total additional capacity of 6,23,700 tonnes have been issued for the manufacture of paper and paper board. Besides, letters of intent for a further total capacity of 18,16,200 tonnes have been issued. With a view to attaining the Plan targets, the question of setting up two paper Mills in the public sector with a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes each at Nowgong and Cachar in Assam is also being examined.

Industrial unit in Joint Sector

3087. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial units have come up under the concept of joint sector;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking up this idea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The State Industrial Development corporations which have been set up by the different State Governments have promoted a number of projects in the joint sector by associating private capital. The number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to the State Industrial Development Corporations during the past five years is given below:—

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Letters of Intent	29	68	44	39	83
Industrial Licences	1	8	8	4	40

A statement containing the List is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9161A/75.]

Introduction of Saving Energy Scheme by REC

3088. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has made improvements in saving energy by introduction of some improved scheme; and

(b) if so, the benefits accrued therefrom so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. have evolved a special scheme, entitled 'System Improvement Scheme'. It provides for sanctioning of loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards for reducing line losses and thereby saving of energy.

(b) The Corporation have so far sanctioned 40 System Improvement schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 7.45 crores. These schemes are

phased for completion over a period of two years and are now under implementation. On completion, these are expected to result in annual savings of the energy of the order of 107 million units.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास को प्राथमिकता

3089. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग में देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किस प्रकार की प्राथमिकता देने का विचार किया गया है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक किन-किन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नयी योजना है ?

योजनामंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :(क) से (ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र का दृष्टिकोण पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप (भाग–2, अध्याय 14), जिसे सभा पटल पर पहले ही प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है, में दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कारवाई और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की सूचियां विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। (देखिए संख्या एल टी–9162/75)

Hunger strike by production staff of AIR

3090. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether production staff of All India Radio had gone on hunger strike;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government in respect of their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि

3091. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय आय में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; और

(ख) क्या यह वृद्धि अनुमानित योजना लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) .(क) वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान स्थिर (1960–61) भावों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आय में 3.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) जी नहीं।

विद्युत के अभाव में बेकार हो गये औद्योगिक एकक

3092. क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्युत् के अभाव में कितने औद्योगिक एकक बेकार पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक एकक का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विद्युत् की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक एककों को बन्द होने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(घ) इन औद्योगिक एककों के बेकार पड़े रहने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी राशि के राजस्व की हानि हुई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) से (घ). बिजली की कमी के कारण किसी भी औद्योगिक एकक के पूर्णतया बंद होने का कोई भी समाचार नहीं मिला है। जान पड़ता है कि बिजली की कमी (रुक-रुक कर आने और कटौतियों) के कारण कुछ एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जिससे उत्पादन में कुछ हानि हुई तथा कुछ राज्यों में जबरन छुट्टी की गयी थी। सरकार को हुई राजस्व की हानि का कोई भी निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

Arrest of Pakistani spies and saboteurs in Kashmir

3093. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) the number of Pakistani spies and saboteurs who have been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of such Pakistani spies and saboteurs who have repatriated to Pakistan during the above period; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Riots in Kanpur

3094. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI NOORRUL HUDA·
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there had been a clash between the students and a group of Moharram processionists on the occasion of Moharram in the Kanpur city of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in this clash; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, two persons (of whom one was a student and the other's identity is not yet known) were killed and 32 were injured as a result of the clash. Two criminal cases have been registered by the Police and 24 persons have been arrested in that connection. Senior officers visited the affected area with police reinforcement and restored order. Besides those involved in the specific cases, 702 persons were arrested as a preventive measure. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh visited Kanpur on 25-1-1975 and assessed the situation. Suitable financial relief has been granted by the State Government to the family of deceased student and to injured persons.

Naga rebels forcing youngmen and women to join their ranks

3095. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Naga rebels are forcing youngmen and women to join their ranks in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government are aware of the attempts made by the Naga undergrounds to recruit youngmen and women against their wishes to augment the depleted strength of the rebels.

(b) According to information available with the Government Naga undergrounds are reported to have kidnapped 9 persons and forced another 23 to join the underground during the period from November 1974 to January, 1975.

(c) The pressure of the security operations against the undergrounds is being kept up. State Government and village authorities are also exercising pressure to get such persons back.

Appeal against the decision of Licensing Committee

3096. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would adopt some policy or time bound programme for considering appeal cases against the decisions of the Licensing Committee; and

(b) the number of backward districts industrial licence cases partly rejected, fully rejected and firmwise details with reasons for rejection during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Where an application for industrial licensing is rejected *prima facie* by the Licensing Committee, the applicant is given a period of three weeks for making his representation. The matter is thereafter considered by the Administrative Ministries concerned in consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments are required to communicate their views on these cases within a period of four weeks. The Administrative Ministries may thereafter reject the application finally or bring it up for the consideration of the Licensing Committee.

(b) Separate statistics in respect of applications from backward districts are available only from August 1974. During the period August, 1974 February, 1975, 125 applications for location of projects in backward districts/areas were rejected and the parties have been given an opportunity to make their representations. The main reasons for rejection of industrial licensing applications during 1974 were the availability of adequate capacity and raw material constraints.

केन्द्रीय गुप्त वार्ता विभाग में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये ऐक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसरों का खपाया जाना (अवजार्व करना)

3097. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय गुप्त वार्ता विभाग प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये कितने एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर विभाग में ही खपा लिये जाते है;

(ख) इस सम्बध में उ के मंत्रालय ने कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया है ;

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों में उनको खपाये जाने के बारे में कोई भेदभाव किया गया है; और

(घ) 5 वर्ष से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सेवा में खपाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्षिक कोटा निर्धारित नही किया गया है। सेवा में खपाना रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

(घ) जब कभी रिक्तिया होती है तो उन अधिकारियों के मामलो का पुनर्विलोकन जिन्होंने प्रतिनियुक्ति पर पांच वर्ष की सन्तोषजनक सेवा पूरी कर ली है और सेवा में खपाये जाने के लिये अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है इस प्रकार से खपाये जाने के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता की जांच करने हेतु विभागीय जाच समिति करेगी।

Absorption of executive officers on deputation to C.I.B.

3098. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Executive Officers on deputation in the Central Intelligence Bureau who have been working for more than five years but have not been absorbed in Central Service;

(b) the Government's prospective planning and policy in regard to absorption of Executive Officers working on deputation for more than five years in the Central Service; and

(c) the number of officers whose services have been absorbed in the Central Service in the said department during the last three years, year-wise as also the number of those whose services are still to be absorbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 555.

(b) It is the intention to absorb, subject to suitability and availability of vacancies, such of the deputationists as have put in five years' service on deputation and are willing for a permanent career in the department.

(c)	1972	15
	1973	5
	1974	Nil

The cases of 247 officers for absorption are being processed.

Regulation of excess capacity in undertakings

3099. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to regularise excess capacities of all licenced undertakings, if the excess production is meant for exports;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what machinery have Government to see whether the condition in this regard is honoured by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Government have recently announced that undertakings holding industrial licences with specific capacity could avail the facility of recogtion of enhanced capacity, if such additional production has been utilised for exports, subject to the conditions that no additional equipment would need to be installed for this purpose, such capacity will be utilised only for export, the value added is reasonable and the normal eligibility for increase by 25 per cent be subsumed in the higher capacity. In respect of foreign majority companies and undertakings requiring approval under the MRTP Act, a special procedure will be followed by constituting a Task Force in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. The Ministry of Commerce monitors the export performance of units where are granted licences under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act with an export obligation.

Electrical Fan Unit of Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi

3100. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to commission the Electrical (Fan) unit of the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) approximate time by which the unit will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The question of reopening of the Electrical Fan Unit of the Ganesh Flour Mills Co. was recently considered at a high level meeting in the Department of Industrial Development which was attended, among others, by representatives of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. Certain problems of a techno-economic nature have hitherto come in the way of restarting this unit though all other units of Ganesh Flour Mills Co. have resumed production. It is, however, expected that this unit too will restart shortly after the remaining problems have been sorted out.

Meeting with soft drinks bottlers

3101. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of soft drinks bottlers bottling foreign brands was called in 1974;

(b) if so, whether they were persuaded to start manufacturing their own brands; and

(c) if so, their reaction to the Government's proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There was unanimity about the need for efforts to eliminate imports of ingredients common to all soft drink manufacturers in the Country and the need towards research and development in this direction. The bottlers were also informed that they would get all assistance from Government if they proposed to manufacture their own brands of soft drinks.

Cell to maintain records of atrocities on Harijans

3102. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has compiled results from newspapers or other sources of atrocities on Harijans, whenever committed, between 20th of December, 1974 to 17th February, 1975;

(b) the details of these reports;

(c) if no reports have been compiled, the reason for not doing so; and

(d) whether the Government would consider setting up without delay a cell in the Ministry for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). Government take immediate note of the newspaper reports and information received from other sources about alleged atrocities committed on Harijans and get in touch with the State Governments for ascertaining the relevant facts. Two instances of atrocities on Harijans have

come to notice during the said period. A statement giving details of these instances is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1 *Report in the Times of India dated February 1, 1975 regarding the death of a Harijan boy following beating by a temple priest at Dhulkot village near Jamnagar in Gujarat.*

According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, it has been alleged that on January 29, 1975, the priest of the Hanuman temple in village Dhulkot in Jodia taluka of Jamnagar district beat a Harijan boy as a result of which the boy sustained injuries and was removed to the Irwin Hospital at Jamnagar where he died on the morning of January 30, 1975. A case under Section 302/325 I.P.C. and Sections 3 and 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered against the priest who was arrested on January 30. Investigation of the case is reported to be completed and charge-sheet against the accused is expected to be filed shortly.

The Gram Panchayat, Dhulkot has given cash relief of Rs. 101 to the mother of the deceased boy. The District Panchayat, Jamnagar has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1000 to her from the Panchayat Funds, Mamlatdar, Jodia has arranged for cash payment to her of Rs. 30 per month.

2. *News-item published in the Indian Express dated 18-2-1975 regarding the death of a Harijan boy name Malla Chamar in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh.*

According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Harlal *alias* Malla Chamar was brought to police station Binayaka in district Sagar for interrogation in connection with a case of robbery on or about January 26, 1975. Subsequently, the headless body of Malla Chamar was recovered from a river. A case of murder was registered by the police and seven constables of Binayaka police station were arrested. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Station Officer of the Police Station who was absconding. He surrendered to the authorities on March 5, 1975. A high-level administrative inquiry into this incident has been ordered by the State Government. An *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 5000 is being made to the family of the deceased Harijan by the State Government. In addition, five acres of agricultural land are also being allotted to the family of the *deceased.*

Decontrol of certain sectors of industry

3103. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decontrolled certain sectors of industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to remove irrational constraints on production; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to govern policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. Within the broad framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, Government have effected changes from time to time in the Industrial Licensing Policy, with a view to stimulate growth particularly in priority industries of importance to the national economy. The more important decisions taken in the recent past are as under:—

With a view to promoting fuller utilisation of existing capacities and to augment production, Government have decided to allow machinery and machine tool manufacturers full freedom for diversification of production

within the group of range of products and within the overall licensed capacity of the undertaking. Government have also decided that industrial undertakings which hold industrial licences specifying single or double shift basis may apply for the endorsement of their licences allowing for maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. Government have recently announced that undertakings holding industrial licences with specific capacity could avail the facility of recognition of enhanced capacity if such additional production has been utilised for exports, subject to certain conditions. In respect of foreign majority companies and undertakings requiring approval under the MRTP Act, a special procedure will be followed by constituting a Task Force in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

Collaboration with various countries for research and development of space science

3104. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into collaboration with various countries in matters connected with the research and development of Space Science, launching of satellites and nuclear research;

(b) if so, the nature of these agreements with each country and other relevant facts;

(c) whether some of these collaborators are now reluctant to continue their association and cooperation with India after India's successful nuclear explosion; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Indian Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In the field of Research and Development in space science and technology, India has collaborative programmes with a number of countries including the Federal Republic of Germany, France Japan, U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. India has also entered into agreements for co-operation in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy with several countries.

The collaborative programmes under Space Research generally cover joint experiments from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station to study upper atmosphere, ionosphere and to conduct other scientific experiment. In addition, under Indo-USSR collaboration programme, a scientific satellite is to be launched in the first half of 1975 India is also co-operating with the Hydro Meteorological Department of USSR on Meteorological studies. With the USA, Co-operative studies have been made in the past about the use of Communications Satellite for Television and Telecommunications in India There is an agreement with NASA to conduct the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment in 1975. The entire ground work including the earth station, television sets, programmes etc. are being developed by India Under collaboration with France and Federal Republic of Germany, Indian engineers and scientists are receiving training in France and Federal Republic of Germany. Collaboration with France has included the fabrication under licence in India of Centaure sounding rockets.

Agreements for co-operation in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy generally provide for exchange of unclassified scientific and technical information, exchange of scientific workers and experts, exchange of materials and fellowships for training etc.

(c) and (d). Collaboration in matters connected with the research and development in the field of Space Science and Technology has not been affected as a result of the successful nuclear explosion conducted by India

in May, 1974. However, as regards co-operation in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Canada has raised certain points on which discussions are still in progress.

Financial assistance to Public and Private Sector Industries engaged in fabricating components for Satellite Launching Vehicle

3105. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the nature of subsidy or financial assistance being made available to the public and private sector industries engaged in fabricating components and hardware for the satellite launching vehicle intended to be launched in 1978?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No subsidy or financial assistance is made available to public and private sector industries engaged in fabricating components and hardware for the Satellite Launch Vehicle, SLV-3.

Cement black market in Karnataka

3106. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cement during 1973-74, State-wise;

(b) whether the cement black market in Karnataka is estimated to have created Rs. 12 crores of unaccounted money last year at the all-India level and caused a social loss of nearly Rs. 38 crores as per study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The study being conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, referred to in the question, is still in the preliminary phase and even preliminary findings are tentative where the assumptions made and data collected need cross checking with other sources. It is, therefore, not possible to offer comments till the report of the Study is received by the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Production of cement during 1973-74
		(in lakh tonnes)
1.	Haryana	4·93
2.	Uttar Paradesh	5·60
3.	Rajasthan	13·43
4.	Bihar	16·87
5.	Orissa	6·55
6.	Meghalaya	0·53
7.	Gujarat	14·90
8.	Maharashtra	4·54
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22·70
10.	Andhra Pradesh	15·43
11.	Tamil Nadu	24·07
12.	Karnataka	16·23
13.	Kerala	0·28
	TOTAL:	146·06

Analysis of data collected about Atomic Explosion

3107. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether data about the atomic explosion has been obtained and analysed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The analysis of some of the data is still in progress.

(b) The main finding is that it is possible to have an explosion of about 12 kilotons in which the radio activity is well contained.

Post Boxes in Villages

3108. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) what are the impediments in having at least one post box per village in the whole country;

(b) what would be the approximate cost of such a scheme; and

(c) what are the prospects of its feasibility in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The present traffic does not justify the provision of a letter box in every village. A letter box is provided only in villages which receive, on an average, two letters per day or more and which are at a distance of not less than one mile from a post office or a letter-box.

(b) There are about 5 lakh villages without letter boxes and the cost of the letter boxes alone would come to Rs. 65 lakhs; besides there would be additional recurring expenditure on clearance staff.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) the prospects of providing a letter box in every village in the next five years will depend on the development of postal traffic.

Opening of a Post Office at village Patambar in district Monghyr

3109. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state·

(a) whether a Post Office was opened at village Patambar in the district of Monghyr on the distance certificate furnished by the Revenue authority and accepted by the P. & T. Department;

(b) whether the post office is now proposed to be closed upon the report of an Officer of the P. & T. Department on the ground that its distance from Sarsi Bishhway Post Office is less than 2 miles; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue appropriate orders for retention of the Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Post Office was found to be running at a loss and hence the local postal authorities requested the people of the area to furnish Non-Returnable Contribution to cover the loss.

(c) The orders for closure are held in abeyance till a review of the policy is carried out to decide all such cases.

Plan Holiday

3110. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an undeclared Plan Holiday is going on since the beginning of 1974-75;

(b) if not, the reasons why the Fifth Plan in its final form has not yet been presented before Parliament;

(c) whether annual plan for 1975-76 has been finalised;

(d) if so, State-wise allocation of plan outlay and investment;

(e) share of Central assistance, State-wise, for the annual plan; and

(f) how do the allocation under annual plan for 1975-76 compare with that of 1974-75 at current and constant prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was formulated in terms of 1972-73 prices and in the context of economic situation obtaining at that time. Since then there has been a sharp rise in prices within the country. The International prices of crude oil have registered a four-fold increase. There has also been very sharp increase in the prices of various imported raw materials and inputs. These developments have influenced, to varying degrees, the financial and physical magnitudes adopted in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. It has, herefore become necessary to reassess the resources and readjust *inter-se* priorities within the frame work of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in carrying out the necessary exercises for the above purpose.

(c) to (e). The Annual Plan for 1975-76 for the Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes has been finalised. The discussions on the Annual Plans of the States, for the year 1975-76 have since been concluded. On the basis of these discussions, and in the light of the overall availability of resources the Annual Plan sizes of various States are in the process of being finalised.

(f) The Annual Plan outlays for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for the Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes are indicated below:

	(Rs. crores)
1974-75	1975-76
2628.88	3154.51

Production and Import of Newsprint

3111. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total indigenous production and import of newsprint, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974;

(b) the price per tonne of indigenous, and imported newsprint, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974; and

(c) the total demand and supply of newsprint, year-wise, during 1972 to 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Year	Indigenous (in tonnes)	Imported (in tonnes)
1972-73 .	40,000	1,95,000
1973-74 . . .	36,400	1,36,000
1974-75 . . .	47,300	1,31,160

(b) The required information is as follows :—

Year	Indigenous	*Imported
	Rs.	Rs. Rs.
1972-73 .	1500.00	1201.20 to 1496.82
1973-74 .	1800.00 & 2300.00	1428.75 to 1908.75
1974-75 .	2300.00	2311.05 to 3825.00

*The price of imported newsprint varies from country to country.

(c) The requisite information is as hereunder :—

Year	Demand (in tonnes)	Supply (in tonnes)
1972-73 . . .	2 30 lakhs	2 ,35 lakhs
1973-74 . . .	2 .44 lakhs	1 .72 lakhs
1974-75 . . .	2 .57 lakhs	1 .78 lakhs

Implementation of District Plans in Karnataka

3112. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate district plans have been prepared in all the districts in Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, how these plans are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, draft Development Plans have been prepared for all the Districts. These Plans are scrutinised at the State level and included in the State Plan according to priorities.

Strike by Kannada Students on Language Issues in Kerala

3113. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kannada students of Kasargod in Kerala have resorted to indefinite strike from 20th January, 1975 on language issue;

(b) if so, the demands of the Kannada students; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Completion of Kali Hydel Project

3114. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kali Hydel Project was partly implemented by the Government of Karnataka with the initial assistance of the Central Government; and

(b) whether, if timely assistance is given to the Government of Karnataka, stage 1 of the project can be completed and about 1000 MW electricity can be generated within the current plan period or in a year or two thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project is included in the Karnataka Plan, and has accordingly to be financed from the State Plan. During the last two years of the Fourth Plan, the Central Government had given additional assistance outside the Plan to expedite the project. In the Fifth

Plan if the State Government provides adequate resources for this project, it is possible to commission 775 MW by 1978-79 and another 135 MW during the first year of the Sixth Plan.

Production of Chassis

3115. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bus chassis produced in the country in the year 1974-75 as against the number of motor cars;

(b) the cost of production of the chassis; and

(c) the estimated number of chassis that will be produced during the rest of the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Estimated production in 1974-75 is as under:

Bus Chassis	10,638 nos.
Motor cars	32,224 nos.

(b) There is no standard cost of production of these chassis.

(c) It is estimated that annual production of bus chassis will be in the neighbourhood of 25,000 nos. in 1978-79.

Cost of Power Generation in Northern Region

3116. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power generation is costing 16 to 17 paise a unit as compared to hydel power which costs only 7 to 8 paise a unit in the northern region of the country;

(b) whether advantages associated with hydel generation in this region far out-weigh the disadvantages to claim priority for setting up hydel projects and not the thermal ones since this region is far away from the coal belt; and

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made of the resources in this region in the above context to produce cheaper power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The cost of generation in thermal power stations in the Northern Region varies between 8.6 to 13.6 paise per unit and the cost of hydel generation varies between 1.1 paise to 6.6 paise per unit.

(b) In the Northern States of Punjab, Haryana, J & K and Himachal Pradesh, the major emphasis is on the development of hydro-electric power. At present, 1410 MW out of a total of 1646 MW of installed capacity is hydro-electric. About 1600 MW of hydro-electric capacity is under construction, out of a total sanctioned capacity of 2204 MW. Although hydro-electric energy is cheaper, the construction period of projects are longer, and in the run of the river schemes, the generation of power is not uniform throughout the year. Therefore, some thermal capacity is necessary for firming up the hydro-electric generation, and thus securing maximum benefits. U.P., which is also in the Northern region, has hydro-electric resources as well as close proximity to the coal mines.

(c) A preliminary survey conducted during 1953-60 indicates the availability of about 10.74 million KW of hydro-electric power in the Northern region at a 60 per cent load factor.

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव/ए० एस० डी०/ए स० डी० की नियुक्तियां

3117. **श्री राजदेव सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 27 नवम्बर, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2343 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव है जो पिछले दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से दिल्ली मे तैनात हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से आकाशवाणी में काम करने वाले कितने प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव हैं और उनकी विशेष योग्यताएं क्या है जिनके कारण उन्हें दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाश वाणी मे कार्य करने वाले इन प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव को, जो पिछले दस वर्ष से दिल्ली में है, कुछ समय के लिये अन्य केन्द्रो में बाहर भेजने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) आठ।

(ख) तीन, जिनमें से दो के दिल्ली से बाहर स्थानान्तरण के आदेश जारी हो गये है। आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र पर तैनाती के लिये कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों को कोई विशेष योग्यताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं। प्रत्येक केन्द्र की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये सेवा के आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कर्मचारियो को आकाशवाणी के किसी भी केन्द्र में रखा जाता है या स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है।

(ग) स्थानान्तरण सेवा की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार जब आवश्यक होता है, किये जाते हैं, ये आवश्यक रूप से किसी विशिष्ट केन्द्र पर तैनाती की अवधि के आधार पर नहीं किए जाते।

List of industries having endorsement of capacity in Registration Certificates

3118. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notification has been issued in which a list is given of the industries which will be required to have endorsement of the productive capacity of their industries in the registration certificates within a period of three months from the date of notification;

(b) if so, whether this will help reduce the gap between the actual production and targeted capacity of the industries; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, relating to registration of industry undertakings was amended in December, 1973, conferring power on the Central Government to specify the productive capacity of such undertakings in the related Registration Certificates. It has been provided in the Act that Government would notify the class of undertakings, which would be required to produce within a specified period the Registration Certificates for the purpose of entering therein the productive capacity of the undertakings. The list of industries in respect of which the concerned undertaking will be required to produce the Registration Certificates is being finalised and will be notified shortly. In specifying the productive capacity in a Certificate of Registration, Gov-

ernment will take into consideration inter-alia the level of highest annual production during the 3 years immediately proceeding the introduction of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill 1973, the extent to which production during the said period was utilised for exports, etc.

Newsprint Hospital in India

3119 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private paper company of the United Kingdom has offered to set up a 'newsprint hospital' in India to salvage the damaged newsprint for re-use;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A newspaper report had appeared to this effect. but no formal proposal from any company has been received in this connection so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली स्थित औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी में आग लगना

3120. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली स्थित औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी में 14 फ़रवरी, 1975 को आग लग गई थी तथा उसमें दुकानें जल गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) श्री कृपाल सिंह नामक एक व्यक्ति द्वारा स्टोव को गलत ढंग से इस्तेमाल करने के कारण आग लगी थी ।

(ग) श्री कृपाल सिंह के विरुद्ध थाना पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 436 के अन्तर्गत प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं० 360 में मामला दर्ज किया गया था ।

श्री एच० एन० मिश्र की हत्या के बारे में जांच करने हेतु स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड की सहायता

3121. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेल मन्त्री श्री एल० एन० मिश्र की हत्या के तथ्यों की जांच करने के लिये ब्रिटेन की गुप्तचर एजेन्सी स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्षों में कितने अन्य राजनैतिक मामलों में ऐसी सहायता मांगी गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रतिदिन होने वाले व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Demand for Atomic Power Plant in Punjab

3122. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by Punjab Government for setting up of an atomic power plant in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided, that, for the present, only one Nuclear Power Station will be set up in each of the Northern, Western and Southern electricity regions, apart from the Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras Stations. As regards the Northern region (which includes the State of Punjab), Narora in Uttar Pradesh has already been selected for locating an atomic power plant. As the House is aware, a nuclear power station is available to the regional grid as a whole and not to any individual State alone.

Payments due to Railways from DESU

3123. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has defaulted in the payment of a number of bills to the Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The arrears payable by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to Railways on 1-3-1975 were Rs. 402.80 lakhs.

These arrears have accumulated due to acute financial stringency of the Undertaking.

Manufacture of Jeeps

3124. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to decentralise manufacture of jeeps in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Considering the trend of offtakes, Government does not think there is scope for early commissioning of additional capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Cement to U.P.

3125. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of cement to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the period 1973-74 and 1st April, 1974 to 31st December, 1974; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually supplied to that State during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The system of making state-wise allocations of cement was introduced for the first time from 1st July, 1973. The quantity of cement located to Uttar Pra-

desh during the period 1st July, 1973 to 31st December, 1974, on quarter to quarter basis, and the figures of actual supplies during this period are given below:—

Period	Allocation	Supplies	
	(Figures in '000 tonnes)		
1-7-73 to 30-9-73	414	374	
1-10-73 to 31-12-73	840	493	*This includes an ad-hoc allocation of 4 lakh tonnes.
1-1-74 to 31-3-74	1033**	503	**This includes an ad hoc allocation of 6 lakhs tonnes.
1-4-74 to 31-6-74	379	448	
1-7-74 to 31-9-74	385	361	
1-10-74 to 31-12-74	440	407	

Sanction of Power Schemes for Karnataka

3126. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power schemes from the State of Karnataka which are pending sanction of the Central Government at present;

(b) the particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the process of sanctioning these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The details of power schemes from the State of Karnataka pending sanction of the Central Government are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Varahi H. E. Project	2x115
2.	Bedthi H. E. Project	2x105
3.	Chakra Diversion Scheme	Augmentation scheme for Sharavathy H.E Project. The additional generation would be about 500 MU/year.
4.	Kalinadi H. E. Stage II	2x25 3x32 : 3x25 (221 MW)
5.	Sharavathy Tail Race	6x140

(c) Varahi, Bedthi and Chakra Diversion Schemes have already been cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee and are awaiting sanction of the Planning Commission. The Sharavathy Tail Race and Kalinadi Stage II are being examined in consultation with the project authorities.

Allocations for Generation of Power in Karnataka in Fifth Plan

3127. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of Karnataka Government for generation of power in Fifth Plan;

(b) the allocations made by the Planning Commission for the purpose; and

(c) the allocation made during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government have proposed an amount of Rs. 244.46 crores

for power generation schemes in Karnataka during the Fifth Plan. However, in the draft Fifth Plan, the Planning Commission have provided for an amount of Rs. 131 crores.

(c) The Planning Commission have allocated an amount of Rs 7 crores for 1974-75.

Formulation of Scheme regarding Coal Carbonisation, Oil Synthesis and Central Tar-Hydrogenation Plant

3128. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions from the group of experts set up by Government to formulate a scheme of coal carbonisation, oil synthesis and central tar-hydrogenation plant and other connected matters therewith have been received;

(b) the names of the experts of the group and the broad outlines of their suggestions; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Expert Group consists of the following:—

1. Dr. K. R. Chakravarty, Retd. M.D. Fertilizer Corporation of India, Calcutta — Chairman
2. Dr. M. G. Krishna, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, *Dhanbad* — Vice Chairman
3. Dr. N. G. Basak, Retd. Sr. Deputy Director, Central Fuel Research Institute Emeritus Prof, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research Glass & Ceramic Institute, *Calcutta*. — Members Secy.
4. Dr. R. Vaidyeswaran Deputy Director, Regional Research Laboratory, *Hyderabad* — Member
5. Prof. A. N. Roy, Prof. of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, *Kharagpur*. — Member
6. Dr. V. A. Krishnamurthy, Asstt Director, Central Fuel Research Institute *Dhanbad*. — Member
7. Shri P. K. Ghosh, Coal Controller, *Calcutta*. — Member
8. Shri T. L. Sankar, Chief Project Appraisal Planning Commission, *New Delhi*. — Member
9. Dr. H. K. Pargal, Manager, Technical Services Engineers (India) Ltd., *New Delhi*. — Member
10. Shri S. N. Ghosh, Chief of Publicity Division & Editor Oil Commentary, Petroleum Information Service, *New Delhi*. — Member
11. Shri S. K. Bose, Joint Secretary Department of Coal *New Delhi*.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Non-coverage of J. P.s Public Meetings at Bombay by Television

3129. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's mammoth public meetings at Bombay in January, 1975 were not covered by Television in Bombay on instructions from the Centre; and

(b) if so, why was such discrimination shown in the case of meetings addressed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's meetings

held in Bombay on 31st, 22nd and 26th January, 1975, were covered in all the three TV news bulletins of the Bombay TV Centre i.e. in English, Marathi and Hindi.

Coca Cola Export Corporation's agreement with its principals

3130 SHRI K. S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the terms or agreements entered into by Coca Cola Export Corporation with its principals; what items of manufactures are covered under agreements and other particulars regarding duration, exports, royalty payment, area office expenses, Head Office expenses etc,

(b) which authority approved the terms of collaboration and whether there is written agreement on record of the Government,

(c) whether the agreement has been amended subsequently and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the outgoing money and built-up assets during the last three years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The Coca Cola Export Corporation in India is a branch of the American company, and the question of any such agreement or collaboration being approved by the Government does not arise.

(d) The capital employed by the Indian Branch of the Coco Cola Export Corporation is estimated at approximately Rs. 4.9 crores as on 31-12-73. The remittances made by the Corporation during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given as under:—

Years	Amount in Rupees
1972 . .	15,67,953
1973	100,66,240
1974	124,92,149

Manufacturing Activity of Coca Cola Export Corporation

3131 SHRI K S CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation was not required to obtain an industrial licence s,

(b) whether they are registered with DGTD, if so, when and the facts of registration;

(c) when Coca Cola Export Corporation started manufacturing activity in India, what were the items manufactured initially and the details about the additions made subsequently with permission or without approval;

(d) whether any specific conditions were imposed with each of the approvals granted to Coca Cola Export Corporation subsequent to the date of initial activity; and

(e) imports of raw materials of this Company during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 and exports during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). M|s. Coca Cola Export Corporation were accorded permission in January. 1958 for manufacture of

concentrate in India on the following conditions:—

(i) The plant and equipment would be provided by the foreign company; and

(ii) the quantum of production would be such as to meet the requirements of the existing 4 bottling plants in the country and the import of other raw materials required for the manufacture of the drinks at these plants would be allowed having regard to the foreign exchange position from time to time.

Subsequently in 1964, their proposal to manufacture citrus fruit beverage base in their existing undertaking for the manufacture of Coca Cola concentrates was approved by Government on the understanding that:

(i) No foreign exchange will be required by them for import of plant and equipment to manufacture the beverage base, and

(ii) Foreign exchange required for import of any raw materials required for the manufacture of beverage base will be met from the export production entitlement granted to them for export of Coca Cola Concentrates.

(e) The information is given below:

(Rs. 000' Omitted)

Year	Export		Ingredients imported	
	Concentrate	Other	Actual Users	Export entitlement.
1964	868	..	133	174
1965	4134	.	20	571
1966	7273	..	..	763
1967	3184	14	98	868
1968	5767	232	..	1151

Ban on Publishing Articles and Photographs of Riots in Jama Masjid Area

3132. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has banned certain journals published from Old Delhi, prohibiting them to print articles and Photographs about the 2nd February, 1975 riots in the Jama Masjid area;

(b) whether this action of the authorities amounts to a threat to the freedom of the Press; and

(c) if so, whether this would be a precedent created for such actions in future or the freedom of the Press would be maintained in the democratic set up of our vast country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. Apprehending that some journals were likely to publish provocative photographs and news features concerning the Jama Masjid riots of the 2nd February, 1975 which might be prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony, the District Magistrate, Delhi, issued orders on the 6th and 7th February 1975 under the Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Act 1969 to seven journals prohibiting them from publishing such material. The editors of the journals subsequently assured the District Magistrate that no material which might incite communal feelings, would be published. The prohibitory orders were thereafter revoked.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

MISA Detenues in Tripura

3133. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since how long MISA detenues in Tripura are being detained; and

(b) the place where they have been lodged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Tripura, out of 21 persons in detention under MISA as on 28-2-75 nine detenus, who are foreigners are detained in Central Jail, Delhi awaiting repatriation. They are in detention for periods given below:—

Period	No. of detenus
(i) For more than 2 years but less than 3 years. . .	4
(ii) For more than 1 year but less than 2 years. . .	1
(iii) For more than six months but less than 1 year. . .	4

The remaining 12 persons, who are Indians are detained in Central Jail, Agartala, and have been in detention for less than six months as on 28-2-1975.

Meeting of Chief Minister to Discuss about anti-Indian Elements in North-Eastern States

3134. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern States are facing anti-Indian elements and the Chairman of North Eastern Council had to discuss about it with the Chief Ministers of Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya; and

(b) whether ominous reports have been received of anti-Indian forces being active in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The House has been kept informed about the secessionist activities of some misguided elements in Nagaland and Mizoram. Government have no information of any special meeting between the Chairman of the North Eastern Council and the Chief Ministers of Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya in this regard.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there is a failure on the part of the Governor of Nagaland.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not called any hon Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave an adjournment motion

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given permission to any adjournment motion

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, under the Constitutional provision under Article 371(b), Governor is responsible for law and order situation in Nagaland. In that State even MLAs were kidnapped Sir, I have received serious allegations that democracy has been butchered. Sir, the Centre is responsible for law and order situation ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your adjournment motion. I am not bound to give my observation. Please sit down. I am just watching helplessly on all sides. I have not called any Member. I did not allow any adjournment motion. This matter came up before the House on Monday. It is a matter for the State and not for the Centre to deal with.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, if you kindly read the Article 371(b)....

MR. SPEAKER: I have read everything....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why you are the Speaker there. Otherwise, you would have been an ordinary Member like me.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish we should not question each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No question of changing seats.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very much welcome here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am gratified. *(Interruptions)* On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order; no question of point of order on the Speaker's ruling or on the Speaker's observation.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): May I make a submission? It is a question of saving the lives of patients in the Vellore hospitals....*(Interruptions)* It is not at all a question of State Government. It is a question of whether the patients will get treatment or not, whether electricity will be supplied or not. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called any Member.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: How can you refuse it? We want to raise this matter because patients are dying... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: So far as State matters are concerned, they cannot come up in this House. I say it once and for all. Nothing will go on record so far as State matters are concerned. I have not called any gentleman.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. If you are the interpreter of the Constitution, why should I be the Speaker sitting here? The change of Government in any State is not a matter which can come before this House.

In this House, there is absolutely no such practice that you may raise such questions abruptly and say that the Governor did not do it rightly, this and that. The change of Government has taken place. But we cannot discuss it in the House.

*Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am discussing the law and order situation during which the MLAs were kidnapped and all that. As a result, the Government was toppled. The Governor was a party to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not accepting it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a failure on the part of the Governor.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Governor has discharged the functions in his capacity as the Governor. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Bosu you are interrupting the proceedings

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We cannot act as undertakers. This is a central matter. It is the responsibility of the Home Ministry because the Governors were appointed by the Home Ministry

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow anything today but, still, you are on your legs. When I am passing from the Question Hour over to the next business, how can you justify this intervention in between?

DR HENRY AUSTIN: It is a matter of national importance which we are trying to raise. It is a matter involving the lives of hundreds of patients in a hospital in the country. They are not getting the necessary facilities for operations: light is cut off and water is cut off. One after another there is a crisis in the institution; and you are saying that it is not a matter of importance. We have not come here to shout before you; we have come to represent on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. When Mr. Bosu spoke, he had given some notice.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I have sent a written notice. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 377 does not apply at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not an adjournment motion? I am trying to understand the Rules (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He comes in every time.

Can any business come in between? What are these Directions for if you are to intervene at any time?

Now, the papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS IN RELATION TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 222 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1975.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Third Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 272 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9152/75]

(2) A copy each of the following Presidential Orders (Hindi and English versions) in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, issued under section 51 of the Union Territories Act, 1963:—

(i) S.O. 572(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1974.

(ii) S.O. 128(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9153/75].

NOTIFICATION *re.* CONTINUANCE OF CONTROL OVER MANAGEMENT OF SAMASTIPUR CENTRAL SUGAR CO. LTD. AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 674(E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1974 regarding the Continuance of control over the management of Messrs Samastipur Central Sugar Company Limited, Samastipur (Bihar), under sub-section (2) of section 18(A) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9154/75].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 196 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1975, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9155/75].

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS ETC., WORTH CRORES OF RUPEES IMPORTED BY M.M.T.C. REPORTED LYING UNCLEARED AT MAJOR PORTS,

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the reported industrial raw material worth rupees one hundred crores, imported by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation lying uncleared in the godowns and docks of the major ports."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have stocks of non-ferrous metals, steel, rought diamonds and industrial raw materials valued at about Rs. 130 crores. These stocks have accumulated due to slowing down of the off-take by the industry. The factors responsible for this declining trend are credit squeeze and lack of demand for the finishing products in the country. Another factor has been shrinkage of speculative demand for these commodities due to fall in international prices. This situation has

not developed because of excess purchases by MMTC. It had planned the import programme on the basis of assessment of normal demand of the industry.

Import of these commodities is canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the Corporation has, therefore, to maintain adequate stocks to meet requirements of the indigenous industry on a continuing basis. It has entered into long term arrangements with foreign suppliers which should not be terminated on account of the difficulties which industry is facing and which are of temporary nature.

The Corporation has, however, taken the following steps to liquidate the accumulated stocks:—

(i) Sport purchases of non-ferrous metals and steel have been stopped;

(ii) Efforts to defer shipments of non-ferrous metals under long term contracts are being made in consultation with the foreign suppliers;

(iii) Prices of non-ferrous metals have been reduced; and

(iv) Actual Users are being afforded deferred payment facility.

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has also issued a Public Notice enjoying upon Actual Users, to register their release orders within sixty days of the date of issue of fresh release orders or within sixty days from the date of the Public Notice in respect of release orders issued earlier.

It is hoped that with these measures, the stocks of industrial raw materials with the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation would be reduced to normal level

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों में जो खबर छपी थी उस में तो सिर्फ़ सौ करोड़ के फारेन एक्सचेंज का जो माल खरीदा गया उस की ही चर्चा थी, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब के स्टेटमेंट में 130 करोड़ रुपए की बात कही गई है और उस मे दो बैसिक कारण उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट में दिए है—एक क्रेडिट स्क्वीज न होने की वजह से और दूसरे इण्टरनेशनल प्राइस कम होने की वजह से यह माल उठ न सका। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो आर्डर दिए गए इम्पोर्ट के, ये किस वक्त दिए गए ? क्या उस वक्त बैंक के कर्ज का जो क्रेडिट वह लागू हो चुका था या नहीं और कब यह माल आप को मिला? कब आप ने रिसीव किया ? ये जो आर्डर दिये गए किस बसिस पर दिए गए ? क्या रिक्वायरमेंट असेस करने के लिए कोई मार्केट सर्वे किया या आलरेडी आप के पास डिमाड आई हुई थ. ? इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूगा कि इस वक्त तक कितना डैमरेज आप दे चुके हैं और इस के लिए कोई फूलप्रूफ़ सिस्टम भी बनाया जा सकता है क्या जिस में आइन्दा आने वाले वक्त में ऐसी दिक्कते आप को न आएं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the credit policy was there already. I have said that this accumulation started right from June. Therefore, the credit policy is one factor in the situation. The other factor is that the offtake has been reduced, as I have said. The hon. Member raised the question whether we anticipated this decline. This could be anticipated somewhat, but we had already contracted; we had to contract some bulk imports long before. We cannot suddenly terminate this sort of contract.

The other aspect of the matter is that, as per the release orders, the actual users who have to lift these raw

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

materials can exercise their option at any time in one year. So, it was on the basis of the firm demands placed by them that we imported it. But within the space of one year they may lift this; they may lift after one month or after two months or maybe, after six months. It is not that, without any information, or in a vacuum, just on our own imagination, we have imported this. On the basis of the firm demands placed by them we have imported these materials. They are lifting them, but rather slowly.

I would also say that we have now offered certain facilities, so that the offtake improves, and as a result of that, the situation has started improving in the last one month. (*Interruptions*). In a huge organisation like that, two months' stockpiling is not much; compared to the total turnover of this Corporation, two months' stockpiling is not a big stock. Even last year, when credit squeeze was not there, even at that time the accumulated stock was 55 lakhs. It is not a very big rise. I would also like to submit that this is not a peculiar phenomenon to India; it is prevalent in other countries also. Accumulation of stocks of non-ferrous metals because of decline in demand is a worldwide phenomenon. For example, the stocks held by the London Metal Exchange have gone up considerably during the last few months. The stock holding of different metals in September 1974 was about 81,000 tonnes. This figure has gone up to over 1,66,000 tonnes by the beginning of March, 1975. This means that the stock have more than doubled. Sir, it is a phenomenon which is being experienced by all such Corporations in other countries. So, whoever is conversant with the demand situations and the production situations of the non-ferrous metals and ferrous metals also, know that this is nothing disturbing. But we are taking appropriate measures, as a result of which the things have started improving in the last one month. We hope that within 3-4 months, the situation will become normal. We have to take a longer view of the whole thing and we cannot because of temporary difficulties change our policy drastically; in that case, we may land ourselves in a difficult situation.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अब कितनी वैल्यू का माल आप ने क्लिअर कर दिया है, इस बात को क्लेरिफाई कर दीजिये।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will give the figures with regard to the latest stock position. The turnover of sale by MMTC in January, 1975, in respect of copper was 1555 M.T. last year it was 3534 M.T. In respect of zinc, the turnover in January, 1975 was 4728 M.T.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं तो इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त 130 करोड़ रुपये का स्टाक आप के पास था, इस में से कितने वैल्यू का स्टाक आप ने अब डैफरपेमेंट बैसिस पर क्लिअर कर दिया है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that this is the latest stock position. Now, I am saying how we are liquidating that. For example, formerly we used to have cash down payments; now we have offered on deferred payment basis, i.e., one month, two months or three months. We have reduced the prices somewhat. For example, the prices of copper and zinc have been reduced.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): What is the result of these measures?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The latest stock position is 130 crores. Last year at about this time it was 55 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may please listen to me. The rules are that you have to reply to the Member who has put the question. Any person who speaks from any corner, you turn to him and start replying. This is not a very good practice.

Shri Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this MMTC has become a big playground of the vested interests and a cockpit of corruption. I know about Mr. Bhagwan Singh, what he did in Tea Board and I will recite a few things and I will also tell the House what the Minister had promised to give to Parliament. The only thing is that I have behaved with you as I should behave with a lady. If you have any complaints, you can say so... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That Bengali utterance should be expunged. It was very objectionable.

MR SPEAKER. I would request other hon. Members not to intervene.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to my information, MMTC is carrying a stock of 15,470 metric tonnes of copper valued at Rs. 27 crores in Bombay, 11,113 tonnes of zinc valued at about Rs. 12 crores—these are all listed values. Black market values are much more than this....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the black market price?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You know much more than I do.

They have also stocks of 142 tonnes of tin, 357 tonnes of Palladium stainless steel worth about Rs. 8.67 crores, and diamonds—Rs. 3 crores. These are all lying therefrom 6 to 12 months and the demurrage to the Bombay Port Trust has been around Rs. 60 lakhs per month. Then they have to pay bank interest at the rate of 14.5 per cent which will amount to Rs. 1 crore per month. Unplanned operations, anxiety to serve the vested interests and at the same time, to fill the pockets—all these have been responsible for this. That is how through unplanned operations these things are happening, but, Sir, some elements from outside are trying to sabotage the public sector.

A CBI inquiry took place. Under mysterious circumstances a bag full of superior diamonds was changes for cheaper and inferior ones and 15 days after that, the dead body of an employee of the Diamond Department was found on the rail track in Bombay and he had handed it over to another person who actually delivered the bag full of diamonds.

In the other House, complaints were made on 6th September, 1974 against Mr. C. R. Das. The complaint was that nearly 700 tonnes of zinc were released in favour of Kamani Group in total disregard of the acknowledged procedure Another complaint was that one M/s. D.S.S. Industries. New Delhi had been helped to obtain an export permit for 1 lakh tonnes of hard coke and that this was granted to them without calling any tender whatsoever.

A firm of Goa, *viz.*, M/s. Fiqueiredo Mineral Corporation is another party which has been favoured and in one deal MMTC lost Rs. 8—10 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the huge accumulation of industrial raw materials in the godowns of MMTC. It cannot be a discussion of everything about MMTC. You please come to your point immediately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only dealing with he operations of MMTC, Sir.

Then, Sir, when Mr. Das was the Regional Manager of MMTC at Goa. a firm by name M/s. Agencia Com-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

mercial Maritini were appointed MMTC's handling agents for iron ore, through his intervention....

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it unless I have notice. This is not at all relevant to the question raised in the call attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Allegations were being inquired into by CBI. I would like to know what happened to that inquiry

MR. SPEAKER: The question here is about the accumulated stocks with the MMTC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the reasons? The hon. Minister has given an assurance on the floor of the House on 6th of September that a CBI inquiry has been conducted and that he would place the matter before the House. I would like to know what is happening with MMTC, what they have done and what is the reply with regard to the charges that have been made. In July, 1974 ... Sir, I am coming back to the original subject ...

MR. SPEAKER: What all you have been saying was not original?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) It was the background.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was saying something in reply to what the hon lady member on that side remarked.

Now, Sir, 4592.37 carats of diamonds were supplied to B. Arun Kumar....

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow it because it is much beyond the scope of the call-attention. The call-attention is about imported minerals lying uncleared in the godowns of MMTC.

Do not try to hoodwink everybody. Please do not do it. Do not dodge the real question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on the real question. You kindly hear patiently for ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not hear patiently this type of questions which are not relevant at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am posing questions to the Minister connected with M.M.T.C. that a bagful of superior diamonds was replaced by inferior variety of diamonds. I want to know what is the case for that? Then, Sir, due to this, there is serious....

MR. SPEAKER: Minister is ready only with this question. Kindly sit down, do not be irrelevant

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only humbly want to submit before you certain more important features of M.M.T.C. M.M.T.C is in serious financial difficulties because of the accumulated stocks mishandling, corruption and vested interests Its funds have been locked by the unrealised bills of imported non-ferrous metals These imported non-ferrous metals have been piled up beyond its capacity. There has been a shortfall in iron ore export, the principal foreign exchange earner, context being the continuous inflow of imported materials in the face of poor off-take by trade and industry locked up by its funds to the extent of Rs 100 crores, although unlifted stocks are stated to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. This may go down a little bit.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister certain questions:

Is it a fact or not that the M.M.T.C. had suffered a huge loss of Rs. 6 crores in one year and also is it a fact that M.M.T.C. had suffered in mica export trade? I am dealing only with M.M.T.C.

MR. SPEAKER: I say this is not the time to deal with M.M.T.C. The question is about the clearance of goods. I would ask the Minister not to reply to those parts. I am sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had written a letter to the Minister on 5th October, 1974. The firm was favoured. He was asked to investigate about the export of manganese ore from Vizag Port. So far he has not given us true and inside picture because the firm is much favoured.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand what you mean. I am unable to understand what you are doing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My specific question is about the value of goods purchased direct and through the sight holders.

MR. SPEAKER: If they are lying in the godown or depot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All this is paid in advance or in cash by the M.M.T.C. What is the rate of interest they charge on such goods they sell. What is the present stock unsold as on 30th December, 1974. Out of the above stock what is the value of December, 1974 stock? Are the MMTC charging interest on DTC '73 purchase now? If not from what month and why? Is it a fact that goods were taken from sight holders?

MR. SPEAKER: These are all irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are relevant.

Is it a fact that goods were taken from sight holders and if MMTC had not taken as per their (sight holders) undertaking to CCI they were to export 15 per cent of the value in 3 months. In other words out of the total purchase of 218 lakhs the exporter would have exported goods 320 lakhs about to fulfil their guarantee against exports to CCI.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not relevant at all. You may sit down. You are absolutely not relevant. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that the Deputy Chief Controller said that the whole thing should be expedited? I would request you to direct the Minister to reply to that....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are to judge relevancy, you better sit here, I will go there; please come and sit here. The Calling Attention is regarding goods lying uncleared in the godowns and docks of the major ports. It is not to be treated as discussion on MMTC. You put questions after questions involving various other points which are not within the scope of the Calling Attention Motion. It is irrelevant on both sides. After all, I am not sitting just as a dud man. Simple by raising your voice, you don't make it relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My specific question is this. I want to know whether in the Consultative Committee Meeting the CCI has said that the country has paid foreign exchange for rough material for which export of about 125 lakhs was short in the year 1972-73. Is it a fact that in the discussion with Gem and Jewellery. Council it was agreed that MMTC will not be able to purchase the entire sight-holders but only 20 per cent? In Purchasing December 1973 sight, is it true MMTC took entire purchase of many sight-holders. Why? What is the loss in interest as of new, because they are not charging interest on DTC 1973 purchases? The total loss which was about 10 lakhs may now have come to 15 lakhs These are my questions, Sir.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The purchases in 1974-75 upto February, 1975 of DTC is 1.06 crores and non-DTC 4.81 crores. Regarding sales of DTC it is 2 47 crores and non-DTC 4.89 crores. Regarding stockholdings of diamons, it is DTC 0.81 crores and non-DTC 0.94 crores

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has said on the floor of the House on the 9th September, 1974 that CBI enquiry was in progress. I have made specific allegations. What has happened to that, with regard to malpractices and corruption in MMTC? It should be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss at some other time, not in Calling Attention. The rule is that only one question will go in. Order please. You cannot go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I humbly submit before you.....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. The time is not to be monopolised in this way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, specific charges are levelled against the MMTC officials and the Minister had promised to give a reply He has taken six months to appise this House. To-day let him....

MR. SPEAKER: Not in this calling-attention motion. I am not going to allow this opportunity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want you to guide us. Have we no functions in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: You ought to come to the relevant issues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the House going to shield the corrupt officials and corrupt politicians?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not try to talk like that when that is not the subject before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have not called you. You have taken too much of liberty.

अगर मैं पूछूं कि गाडी किस वक्त जाएगी, तो वह बदाने की बजाए तमाम रलव का बजट ही बतान लगे, तो क्या यह ठीक बात होगी । जब एम एम टी सी पर कभी डिस्कशन होगा, तो आप य सारी बात कहिएगा कि किस मुल्क से कितना डीलिंग है और किसमें नहीं है । आप एसा शार करत है कि बडे जस्टिफाइड हों और बाकी सब गलथ है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I take very serious exception Have you assessed my questions put to him without even applying your mind I regret to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: I put it to you. Mr Chatterjee I shall accept his opinion He is your leader. Mr. Chatterjee, you will please give your opinion. Since Mr Chatterjee is an eminent lawyer, I will leave this to him. Let him say 'yes' in the meanwhile.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is a specific transaction And uncleared goods are lying in the godowns in the major ports. At least he must answer that aspect of the question

MR SPEAKER: That is very welcome

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I said. You did not hear me. I am asking Mr. Chatterjee to tell you.

MR. SPEAKER: If he tells me that it is pertinent or relevant to the

(*) Not recorded.

motion, then I shall allow it. Anyway I have full trust in his judgment. Let him decide if it was relevant to the motion. You can ask about this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The question which was raised was the cause of the goods being accumulated and the steps that have been taken to remove them. What steps have been taken in the past against the firms who had failed to clear the goods. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree to that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already submitted that. I can again briefly reiterate the points already made The stocks had accumulated for reasons such as (1) the off-take rate has slowed down and (2) the speculative holding is not there; and for clearing up the accumulated goods, we had extended some new facilities, for example, deferred payment facilities and also we have asked them to take some more time and if they cannot pay money immediately, they can pay later on and we have also reduced their prices. By giving the facilities of deferred payments, we have enabled some of the marginal actual consumers to clear their stocks. They are coming forward they are responding. The market is a little uncertain. But, we are helping them in the shape of these materials.

MR. SPEAKER: Then why did you not reply earlier? Why did you go into the other side. Leave him aside? If this was the question, why did you not come to this point? Why did you go about this amount, that amount, this, that and the other?

श्री ओकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने दिय है, वह ऐसा लगता है जैसे कि आग लगाने के बाद कुआं खोदा जाए। अध्यक्ष जी एम एम टी सी एक व्यापारी की तरह से है और उस से यह आशा की जाती है कि वह विदेशो से सस्ता माल खरीदे और हमारे यहा का माल अच्छे रेट पर बेचे। यह उससे आशा की जाती है लेकिन एम एम टी सी ने दोनो ही बाते उल्टी की है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मै माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय उन्होने मार्च, 1974 मे यह कहा था कि हमने फैक्टरियों का नान-फेरेस मेटल्स का कोटा 50 परसेन्ट रिडयूस कर दिया है, तो सारी स्माल स्केल फैक्टरीज ने यह कहा था कि नान-फेरेस मैटल्स न मिलने के कारण हम अपनी फैक्टरियो को बन्द कर रहे है और हम अपने मजदूरो को हटा रहे है और अपनी लागत को भी कम कर रहे है, उन्होने उस समय यह भी ऐस किया था कि नान-फेरेस मेटल्स के दाम बाहर क्या है। उन्होने उस समय यह कहा था कि फारेन मार्केटस मे लन्दन वगैरह मे इस के दाम बढ़ गये है और नान-फेरेस मेटल्स मिल नही पा रहे है। इसलिए हम इसको देने की स्थिति मे नही है और उस समय उन्होने यह भी तखमीना लगाया था कि 65 हजार टन से 70 हजार टन तक की नान-फेरेस मेटल्स की खपत भारत मे रही है और उसके आधार पर उन्होने 36 हजार टन का आर्डर दिया है। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय भाव बहुत ज्यादा बढ रहे थे, तो नान-फेरेस मेटल्स को स्टाक करने की क्या जरूरत पेश आई और उस समय कोटे में कटौती क्यो की गई और फैक्टरियो को नान-फेरेस मेटल्स क्यो नही दिया और आज स्थिति यह है कि इन्हे 60 लाख रुपये का डेमरेज देना पड़ रहा है, 1 करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज देना पड़ रहा है । तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि सारा खर्च क्या एम एम टी सी बर्दाश्त करेगी और कन्ज्यूमर से नही लिया जाएगा ।

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक तरफ तो यह स्थिति है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे आइरन-ओर का जो टार्गेट 15 मिलियन रखा गया था, वह 11 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा आप कर नहीं पाएंगे । इसी तरह से माइका आपने 4 करोड रुपये का खरीदा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी उधर चल पड़े ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं बिल्कुल नहीं जाऊंगा मैं इधर आ रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या बात कह रहे है । यह तो गोदाउन्स के क्लियरेन्स के बारे में है । सभी को क्या हो गया है, पता नहीं ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं एम एम टी सी की कार्यविधि की बात कह रहा हूं । 27 सितम्बर को इनके श्री रामचन्द्रन ने यह कहा है कि स्टेनलेस जो है वह बगैर क्रेडिट के भी उठाया जा सकता है । निकल की प्राइस ये बराबर बढ़ाते जा रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो क्लियरेन्स के बारे में है ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : इन के पास निकल का स्टाक है और स्टेनलेस का स्टाक है । मैं गलत नहीं बोल रहा हूं । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब स्टेनलेस की डिमान्ड है और इनके अधिकारी यह कह रहे है कि वह उठ सकता है, तो वह स्टाक में क्यों है और निकल स्टाक में क्यों है । यह क्यों नहीं निकाले गये ?

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । आपने बहुत महंगे भगव मे मेटल लिया और आपके पास स्टाक हो गया । अब आप खरीद नहीं कर रहे है और जब दाम गिरेंगे तब फिर महंगे भाव मे खरीदेंगे । क्या आप ऐसी योजना बना रहे है कि 1975 के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमारा इतना नान-फेरस मेटल का खर्च होगा और उसको परचेज के लिए आपने सुन्दर क्या व्यवस्था की है जिस से आगे घाटा न हो ।

इन सारी बातों की मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the hon. Member has asked as to why we did not curtail our import when the off-take was slowed down. I have already said that when we import in bulk quantity from abroad we have to enter into long-term contract. We cannot suddenly back out from the contract. Even then because of our difficult situation our import instalments have been staggered over the months as, for example, the off-take has been staggered by the actual users in our country and we have appropriately instructed our exporters abroad.

We have taken this step. As you will kindly appreciate, suddenly, we cannot withdraw from the market because we have to hold a huge inventory for the whole nation. All industrial units of the country depend upon these channelised items. So, we cannot keep our inventory at a very low level. Even in a normal year, our stock-piling is worth Rs. 60 crores. Now, we are holding about Rs. 120—130 crores worth of goods and it is about two month stock. Normally, we hold one month stock. Now, we are holding two month stock This is not, by normal standards, a very disturbing situation. I have already said that this is not peculiar to our country. This sort of sluggishness in the demand for non-ferrous metals is all over the world. I do not think we have reason to be very much perturbed over it. In regard to stainless steel and Nickel, for example, which has been referred to by the hon.

Member, I would say our position is not one of shortage. It is available at reduced price. There is no particular problem. In regard to some small scale units, we carried out a check and scrutiny and found that some of the small scale units are bogus. Almost 30 per cent of the small scale units on scrutiny turned out to be bogus So, we could not make available these raw materials to them. This was because they did not fulfil the conditions

श्री राम तन शर्मा (बांदा) मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पास लगभग 130 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की अलौह धातुएं, इस्पात, अपरिष्कृत हीरे और औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के स्टाक थे। उद्योग द्वारा माल की कुल खरीद कम कर दिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप ये स्टाक जमा हो गये है। साथ ही उन्होंने इसके दो कारण भी बताए है। उन कारणों को भी मै पढ़ देना चाहता हू ताकि इसके बाद जो मै प्रश्न करू उसके औचित्य का भी आप देख ले और आपको पता चल जाए कि मेरा प्रश्न कहा तक उचित है। कारण ये है :

> ऋण संकुचन तथा देश में तैयार उत्पादो की मांग का अभाव इस गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण है। इसका अन्य कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतो मे गिरावट के रुख के कारण इन वस्तुओ की परिकल्पी मांग मे कमी होना है। यह स्थिति खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा अधिक माल खरीदे जाने से पैदा नही हुई है। उसने उद्योग की सामान्य मांग का हिसाब लगा कर आयात कार्यक्रम बनाया था।

अभी मेरे कई साथियों ने प्रश्न पूछे है। निश्चय ही सवाल पूछा जाएगा तो तमाम बाते उसमे आ जाएगी जिनका सम्बन्ध इस निगम के वर्किंग से है तथा इस निगम मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियो से है। आप देखे कि बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को एम एम टी सी ने केवल डैमरेज के साठ लाख रुपये दिए हैं और पिछले छ महीने म ही लगभग नौ करोड रुपया इसको बैंको का ब्याज भरने के रूप मे खर्च करना पड़ा है। इन तथ्यों से स्पष्ट है कि एम एम टी सी का कच्चे माल का आयात आज सुनियोजित एव विचारपूर्ण नही है, एम एम टी सी के मैनेजमेंट ने समय पर धातुओ का वितरण न करके क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस किया है और एम एम टी सी के मैनेजमेंट मे योग्य और ईमानदार अधिकारियों की कमी है। अत इस सदभ मे मै मंत्री से जानना चाहता हू कि इस निगम म नियुक्तियो तथा पदोन्नतियो मे क्या गम्भीर अनियमितताये नही बरती गई हैं तथा सरकार निगम के कार्यकलापो के बारे मे समय समय पर हुई शिकायतो के बारे मे उदासीन नही रही है ? यदि इस सम्बध मे कुछ तथ्य मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान मे और अध्यक्ष महोदय के आपके ध्यान मे नोटिस देकर लाए जाएगे तो क्या मंत्री महोदय निष्पक्ष जाच करने के लिए तैयार है तथा खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के उपरोक्त क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस की जाच मंत्री महोदय उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संसदीय समिति से करवाने का आश्वासन देने को तैयार हैं ?

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

भविष्य मे इस तरह की बाते न दोहराई जाएं इसको ध्यान में रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात कही है । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे पास जो स्टाक है उसकी कीमत कम करके हम बेचेंगे और साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि उसको डैफर्ड पेमेंट के आधार पर बेचने के लिए हम तैयार है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि इसमे जो घाटा होगा उसको कौन वहन करेगा ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Even if we take into account the last stockholding of the Corporation, the overall interest liability on the entire bank borrowing during 1974-75 does not exceed Rs. 3 crores. The Corporation has incurred wharfage only to the extend of Rs. 38 lakhs in the clearance of non-ferrous metals, stainless steel and other industrial raw material at Bombay port during the period 1st April, 1974 to 5th March, 1975.

As regards the appointment policy, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the concerned Chairman and one or two experts go into the matter interviewing suitable candidates and then make appointments. I do not think there is anything warranting a parliamentary probe into the matter. This was done according to rules and regulations and no complaint has been received over the method of appointment.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): The statement of the hon. Minister about the accumulation of non-ferrous metals in various ports amounting to Rs. 130 crores has raised certain doubts. He has to explain the position. In exports to other countries and import into our country through the MMTC, there is a clique that has been internationally played here through the operators, the buyers of the big industrialists of this country. Even this aspect has been revealed in the *Economic Times* showing how MMTC is facing not only a bad financial position but there has been defect in various aspects of the functioning of the organisation.

13.00 hrs.

I would like to know whether the situation has become so desperate that the Corporation has had to reschedule shipments of non-ferrous metals affecting the continuous inflow, blocking money to the extent of more than Rs. 100 crores. This is the consequence of non-ferrous metals having piled up beyond capacity. There has been a shortfall in iron ore exports which earn foreign exchange. This has caused a shortfall of foreign exchange to us. The handling of exports by the MMTC of such exports is responsible for this failure to earn adequate foreign exchange. It may not be irrelevant to mention here that MML, a public undertaking in Karnataka has been making efforts to send out iron ore to other countries linked with MMTC in order to see that the iron ore available in Karnataka is exported expeditiously thus earning foreign exchange. But MMTC has always been coming in the way of the efforts of MML. This is an index of the inefficience of the MMTC. According to competent sources, the financial position would not have been so bad if iron export had been there according to expectations in which case sufficient foreign exchange would have become available for maintaining the inflow of non-ferrous metals. It has also been explained in the statement that there has been what is called thoughtless planning by the MMTC creating a situation of accumulation of stocks of non-ferrous metals. This is due to the conspiracy of the businessclass and also some private people who are exporting non-ferrous metals to other parts, and also they played havoc. The in-

ternational clique operates. The MMTC officers are also there; it is pointed out that planning of import is not done by them. The hon. Minister says that the MMTC takes full responsibility but the officers say that a separate government agency for dealing with imports and exports has to be created.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going astray; come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That point has not been explained. Has the MMTC any definite plan? The hon. Minister has stated that it was our commitment so far as international contracts were concerned. We have got a long term arrangement with them. In view of the serious situation, what steps are the Government going to take? In view of the failure of the MMTC, what steps are going to be taken by the Ministry. What steps are the Ministry going to take to handle imports and exports including MML of Karnataka and to export iron ore which is lying there? No efforts have been made by the MMTC.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The problem of the Karnataka State public sector undertaking is somewhat like the problem of MMTC itself. The metal market all over the world is sluggish. Japan is not taking from India its contracted quantity; they are also staggering down. Therefore, the quantum of iron ore export to Japan from India had gone down. They have slashed down their imports from India. Therefore, not only Karnataka sources but non-Karnataka sources also could not be fully exploited. Foreign buyers are not taking the quantum that they themselves contracted. We are aware of this problem and we are looking into this. As I said before, it is a worldwide phenomenon and under the constraints we are doing whatever is possible.

13.05 hrs.

STATEMENT *re.* ARREST OF SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI AT BORJHAR AIRPORT IN ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, According to information received from the Government of Assam, Shri Biswa Goswami was arrested on 5th March, 1975 at about 2 P.M. at the Borjhar Airport, on suspicion of having been concerned in the commission of offences under section 380|468|120(B) IPC read with section 5 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923. Shri Goswami was produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gauhati on 6th March and was remanded to judicial custody. The bail application of Shri Goswami was rejected on 10th March, 1975 by the Chief Judicial Magistrate who remanded him to judicial custody till the 21st March, 1975.

It has also been stated by the Government of Assam that in the course of the routine security check prior to embarkation in the aircraft, Shri Goswami was found in possession of a bundle of 39 unused ballot papers along with their counterfoils. These ballot papers would appear to relate to Borjhar Polling Station of the Barpet Parliamentary Constituency, in the recent bye-election. According to rules 45 and 47 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, the Presiding Officer is required, at the close of the poll, to send a Ballot Paper Account to Returning Officer in form 16 which gives, *inter alia*, full details of ballot papers unused with the signature of the Presiding Officer and also without the signature of the Presiding Officer. Rule 92(2) requires that the District Election Officer shall keep in

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

safe custody the packets of unused ballot papers with counterfoils and all other papers relating to the election. Rule 93, *ibid*, further provides that papers in such custody shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected by or produced before any person or authority except under the orders of the Election Commission or of a competent court or tribunal. According to the Government of Assam, Shri Goswami failed to give any satisfactory explanation regarding possession of these 39 unused ballot papers with their counterfoils and was accordingly arrested for being found in illegal possession of the said ballot papers. Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a person shall be guilty of an electoral offence if at any election he without due authority, supplies any ballot paper to any person or receives any ballot paper from any person or is in possession of any ballot paper. In the course of the investigation, Shri Nityanand Sarmah, Presiding Officer of the Borjhar Polling Station, Shri Prabhat Talukdar, 1st Polling Officer thereof and two other persons have also been arrested. Investigations are in progress.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order. The Minister clearly says and quotes the election law that if during the elections a person is found with ballot papers, it is an offence. But this was much after the elections when he was found with these ballot papers. How can it be an offence?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सवाल यह नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि एयरपोर्ट के सिक्युरिटी स्टाफ का काम बैलट पेपर पकडने का नहीं है । उन्होंने बिना एथारिटी के काम किया है । एयरक्राफट की सेफ्टी और सिक्युरिटी के अलावा दूसरे मामलों में दखल देने का उन को अधिकार नहीं है । उन का यह काम बिल्कुल इल्लीगल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is there. The facts are there before you. As for the legality or any other thing, the Election Commission is there. The courts are there. This is what he has received from the Government of Assam. He is not giving it on his own behalf. He is giving the version given by the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. You asked for a statement and he has come with it. This is the information supplied to him by the State Government, not his Government.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Can we have a discussion on this statement?

MR SPEAKER: I do not know. I cannot say about it offhand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to seek two clarifications, first whether the airport police search a passenger for finding out arms and explosive or anything that they may think fit to search.

MR SPEAKER: This case in already before the court. These questions can be raised in the court. You wanted factual information and he has supplied that. The court is seized of it. When a statement is being made no such questions can be put.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any complaint was lodged with the police.. .....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down. You are speaking without my permission. Now, I will go to the next item No. 7. Please sit down. I have gone to the next item. No questions can be asked after a statement. I have gone to the next item and still you are going on and on. I did not allow you. The court is already seized of the matter and it is already *sub judice*. I am not go-

ing to allow any further remarks on it If you do not want to sit I can adjourn the House We decided not to have lunch hour, but if you are going to utilise the lunch hour like this there is no use There are courts in the country There s the Election Commission By your shouting the truth will not come out

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, on a point of order (*Interruptions.*)

MR SPEAKER What is his point of order? I will give him two minutes and let him state his point of order within that time

SHRI SAMAR GUHA This is about what has happened in the Barapeta parliamentary by-election I want to submit that according to the records it the Presiding Officer 58 000 votes were polled but at the time of counting it was found that 89,000 votes were polled I can give you the figures booth by booth although I do not want to give it One vote was polled according to the records of the Presiding Officer but at the time of counting the number found was different In some areas for instance 12000 votes were polled but at the time of counting only 242 were counted, in other areas 6 votes were polled but at the time of counting it was found that about 300 votes had been polled This has happened in a number of booths The Chief Minister and the Home Minister had visited the place just before the polling day It was found that they were confined with the Presiding Officer It is because of this (*Interruptions*) All the ballot papers have come back (*Interruptions*) We demand a discussion on this

MR SPEAKER The hon Member rose on a point of order But he knows that the discussion will be on matters which are already before the court

SHRI DINESH CHAND GOSWAMI (Gauhati) Sir, the hon Member has made certain allegations against the Chief Minister and the Home Minister and in all fairness I would draw your kind attention to see that these remarks are expunged.

MR SPEAKER I will see it and I will examine that and if there are any they will be expunged

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आखिर मेरी भी कुछ कंपलिटी है—आप सवा पांच सौ मेम्बर्ज यहां बठे है, मैं अकेला हू—क्या हालत बना दी है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मेरी आवाज तेज नही है क्या इसी लिये मुझ मौका नही मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी ऐसा ही कर लीजिए आप सब ऐसा कीजिये । अगर इसी तरह से पार्लियामन्ट चलेगी तो ठीक है, आप भी ऐसा ही कीजिये ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : आप ने उन को दो मिनट का समय दिया है, मझ को एक ही मिनट का समय दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस बात पर खड़े है ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मै उन के स्टेटमेन्ट पर ही कहना चाहता हू ।

MR SPEAKER I did not allow any question He rose on a point of order but yours is not a point of order

SHRI R R SHARMA I may also stand on a point of order and then submit .

मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में यह नही बतलाया कि क्या उन के खिलाफ पहले कोई रिपोर्ट थी, कोई एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन के पास जो इन्फर्मेशन आसाम गवर्नमेन्ट से आई है, वह उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में रखी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Unusually exceptional procedure is adopted in this House. I am so sorry. The statement that he is giving is based on the facts supplied to him by the Assam Government. It is not his statement. He has got information from Assam Government.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : लेकिन उन को आसाम गवर्नमेंट से पूछना तो चाहिये था । वे कानून के पंडित हैं, उन को यह पूछना चाहिये था कि आसाम गवर्नमेंट से जो स्टेटमेंट भेजा है, वह कम्पलीट है या नहीं है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not Assam Government's statement. It is a statement of the Home Minister of India. The information may have been supplied by the Assam Government. But the all statement that the Home Minister makes is about the Election Law. Eletion Law is quite specific. Therefore, I do not think he can pass off the statement, as deliberately mislanding the House and put the blame on the Assam Government.

13.33 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS *RE* HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON REPORTED POLICE ATROCITIES IN THE JAMA MASJID AREA IN DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 19-2-75 Shri Brahmananda Reddy, Home Minister while replying to a debate, raised by myself on police atrocities and Government misdeeds in Jama Masjid area has stated:

"Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy: It is unfortunate that I had been attributed motives. It is unfortunate that some incidents which took place have been mis-interpreted. Take for instance the case of Farida. Hon'ble Shri Sait mentioned about it. It is that very girl who has said that an injury was caused to her on the street..Please bear with me for a little while. She has already been discharged from the hospital. Not that she is completely alright, but, she has been discharged from the Hospital. We all feel very sorry. If it is true, as alleged, that she was shot from point blank range she could not have been in the hospital for two days."

I have a written document signed by Miss Farida in which she has confirmed that she was shot at by a policeman in her room on the second floor of her residence in Chitli Qaber. I have also got the original letter signed by Miss Farida here. If you like, I can lay it on the Table of the House. I am reading the statement that she has made--

"To

The S.H.O.,

Jama Masjid Police Station.

Dear Sir,

I, Farida Shaja-ul-Din, daughter of Late Shri Shaja-ul-din a resident of House No. 689, situated at Bazar Chitli Qabar, Delhi report as follows:

I am residing in House No. 689, situated at Chitli Qabar Delhi (in front of Clinic of Hakim Baquai) and living on the top floor of the house. I am a B.A. student.

On Sunday the 2nd February, 1975 at 12.30 P.M. I was sitting in my house along with my mother. All of a sudden I heard a noise of some persons saying that shoot everybody whether young or old. The four armed policemen in uniform entered our room and said "where are your men". Then they

started damaging the household articles. They took one purse containing Rs. 337/- and one time piece.

One of the policemen fired at me with his gun. The bullet struck my left hand. I feel unconscious and when I came to my consciousness I found myself lying in Irwin Hospital.

I do not know the names of the policemen, but I can recognise. Later I was told that my father died of heart attack when he heard the sad news about me.

I request the case may kindly be registered against the policemen and action be taken.

I came to the Police station along with my brother Gulzar Ahmed to lodge a complaint.

Farida Shaja-ul-Din
689 Chitli Qabar,
Delhi."

Over and above this I have got a tape recorded statement of Miss Farida which confirms beyond any doubt that what the Home Minister has stated as mentioned above is wholly incorrect, untrue and misleading and this has been done deliberately. I have got Miss Farida's voice tapped here. If you like, I can play it back here.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do that here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The policemen had shot at her. The Home Minister has deliberately misled the House. He has*before the House....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot speak beyond your statement now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When a Minister makes some error, he can make a statement under Direction 115. But when the Minister chooses to tell a* to mislead the House deliberately, then it becomes a privilege issue. I would request you to consider my submission. It was not an error; it was a deliberate* to mislead the House. I leave it to you.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is playing back the tape in the House. No other sound, except that of the Minister, should come in the House. He cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot do it in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I bring it to your chamber and play it there?

MR. SPEAKER: I believe you, what you say. Don't make this theatrical performance here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have the taped voice of Miss Farida here, to tell the world and the House that the Home Minister is a*

MR. SPEAKER: Such words are not to be used here. This word will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If it become necessary, I am prepared to take it before the Privileges Committee. If I am proved wrong, I shall take any punishment that the House may bestow on me. If it is proved to be Miss Farida's voice, then Mr.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Vayalar Ravi, the product of youth cult, should take punishment that the House may bestow on him.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, according to information furnished by the Delhi Administration Kumari Farida was admitted into the Irwin Hospital for treatment at about 1-10 p.m. on 21st February, 1975 When she was examined by the police on the following day, she stated that she was present at about 12-30 p m in the bazar Chitli Qabar and while she was going to her house she received a gun shot injury. According to the medical opinion, there were no charring marks on her wounds nor any burning marks on her clothes and the wound on the person was caused by a distant range shot. Kumari Farida was discharged from the hospital on 17-2-75, but she left the hospital on 19-2-1975

The reference to her having been in the hospital for two days in the course of my observations on 19-2-75 was inadvertant I am sorry for this. The reference occurred when I was seeking to correct the impression caused by other speeches that Kumari Farida had been shot dead at point blank range in her house For instance Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had stated "Farida is maimed for Life' Similarly he stated "one girl was shot dead " "The police climbed the 2nd floor and fired at point blank range at Kumari Farida who was stitching " Similarly, another Hon'ble Member of the House Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait had stated "when they killed the girl whom I referred to earlier. " It was in the above context that I tried to place the facts before the Hon'ble Members of this House. It was never my intention to mislead the House. All that I endeavoured to do was to correct the impression in regard to the material facts that the girl was not really dead that she was not short at from a point blank range and that she was not shot at inside the house. Whether the hospitalization lasted for two days or a few days, the material point I tried to make was that after a short time she had left the hospital.

According to information received by me a letter signed by Kumari Farida on 23-2-1975 and addressed to S H.O. Jama Masjid was delivered to the Police Station on 24-2-1975. As stated in that letter it was sent by *Kumari Farida through her brother* Shri Gulzar. She herself did not go to the Police Station as stated in the letter referred to by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. A translation of the letter dated 23-2-1975 (original in Urdu signed by Kumari Farida) is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9156/75]

The allegations in the above letter have been made by Kumari Farida 21 days after the incident and are contrary to what she told the police in the hospital on the date following her admission for treatment i e 3-2-1975. The allegations are, however, being investigated

13.40 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1975."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): *Sir, I have given* notice of an amendment to this motion. Please permit me to say a few words before you put it to the vote of the House. I have also written to you.

In this report of the BAC—I must very distinctly pronounce it; otherwise, PAC and BAC get mixed up—para 4, sub-para (ii) reads as follows:—

"No discussion on No-Day-Yet-Named Motions or under Rule 193 may be provided."

Some Opposition leaders—I am only one of the humble members of the Opposition—have signed a letter and sent to your good self stating their full disapproval of this proposal of the Government. Therefore, this cannot be accepted. We should continue to have, as before, discussions under rules 184 and 193 twice a week throughout the Session, and Half-an-Hour Discussion also should be taken up as before.

I have also mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee that, on the basis of the ruling given by the hon. Speaker in Mudgal's case and on the strength of the ruling given by the Chair on 31st May 1967, the Prime Minister is under an obligation to bring a motion against Mr. Tulmohan Ram for appropriate action by the House for the misconduct which has been established *prima facie* and which Government has admitted. I gave this notice on the 24th February. 20 days have passed. She has not only not acknowledged receipt of the letter but she has done nothing about it. They are flouting the directions of the Chair.

I have also given a notice for a comprehensive discussion on Maruti because we have not discussed this after December 1972 and the Prime Minister, in Lucknow, only some time ago, had stated that she would not object to any probe by anybody on the Maruti issue. We have got now plenty of materials on the gross financial irregularities and misuse of office by the Prime Minister. I am talking of not only Maruti Limited but also the Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd. buying over unassembled components of UPCC which has defrauded the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores—assembling those and selling them at a much higher price. There are 101 things being covered. If this House cannot discuss the conduct of the Prime Minister, it is better that we stop functioning in the Opposition here. You may decide to throw us out. They may approach you to say anything they choose to. But that is of least concern to us. We want a debate on Maruti and the *Prime Minister's conduct. These are* important. About Mr. Tulmohan Ram, there has been the failure of the Leader of the House in bringing before this House a motion as required by the ruling which has come from the Chair. It was mandatory on the part of the Prime Minister to bring a motion on Mr. Tulmohan Ram.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इस प्रस्ताव को अभी वोट के लिए रखा जा रहा है। यदि यह पास हो जाएगा तो जो प्रायोरिटी मोशंज हैं उनका क्या होगा ? आपके रूलिंग के आधार पर तुलमोहन राम के बारे में मेरा नोटिस है। उसका क्या होगा ? यह तो दूर चरण मिसकंडक्ट और मिसडिमेनर के बारे में है। यह प्रायोरिटी मोशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। जो कहना था वह कह दिया था।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Before the hon. Minister replies, I would like to make a constructive suggestion. We should try to follow *rules. Sir, instead of giving priority* to items of State subject, which cuts no ice, like agriculture, education, social welfare, irrigation, we should concentrate ourselves on the list of

[Shri B. V. Naik]

priorities of the Central subjects with which we are concerned. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya has totally denied that he agreed to the suggestions made by Shri Raghu Ramaiah. This is also another attempt to mislead the House. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya is here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I submit, first of all, that this practice not to take up any of these motions until the Finance Bill is passed has been there for most of the years. That is the first point. The intention is to see that more time is allotted for Demands-for-Grants and they are not guilletined. That is the whole principle. This proposal has been put before the leaders of Opposition whom I invited informally as I always do every year. I have got the minutes here. This is one of the items on which all the opposition parties have agreed informally. (*Interruptions*) I believe, these were circulated also; I have to check it up. It was made very clear there.

Apart from that, this matter came up before the Business Advisory Committee. Their report is also there. It is very unfair on the part of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to take this occasion and go on attacking the Prime Minister and mentioning so many things which are individual items of discussion

On that also, I have made it very clear time and again that as far as Maruti is concerned, this has been discussed again and again in this House and we are not prepared to find time for this. He has made it a political issue. I am very clear on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After December, 1972, there has been no discussion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: And you are not prepared to find time for Tulmohan Ram's case. My impression is that you are condoning misconduct and misdemeanour.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding Tulmohan Ram's case, the Hon. Speaker has ruled that it is open to the House to discuss. When it is the most appropriate time in this case, it is for us to decide is my interpretation. It will be advisable to have this discussion only after the criminal proceedings are over.

I submit the report of the Business Advisory Committee for approval of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1975"

The motion was adopted

13.54 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377
ANNOUNCEMENT OVER AIR ABOUT SHRI MOHAN DHARIA'S RESIGNATION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के तहत श्री मोहन धारिया के इस्तीफे का, और उस का वर्णन आल-इंडिया रेडियो ने जिस प्रकार से किया, उस का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे संविधान के अनुसार मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह पर, करते हैं । आर्टिकल 75(2) में कहा गया है :

"The Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

इस का मतलब यह है कि यदि मंत्रियों को हटाना है, डिसमिस करना है, तो वह भी राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह पर, करते हैं ।

इस में सवाल यह उत्पन्न होता है कि क्या राष्ट्रपति ने श्री धारिया का इस्तीफा स्वीकार किया, या उन को आर्टिकल 75(2) के तहत डिसमिस किया । श्री इन्द्र गुजराल के अनुसार श्री धारिया को मंत्रि-मण्डल से हटाया गया—डिसमिस किया गया, क्योंकि आल इंडिया रेडियो के दो तीन बुलिटनों में यह कहा गया "मंत्रि-मंडल से हटाये गये श्री धारिया" । मैंने यह भी सुना है कि उसी दिन रात को 8 बजे टेलिविजन पर भी यही कहा गया कि "हटाये गये मंत्री, श्री धारिया," ने आज यह कहा ।

13.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

सबसे पहला औचित्य का यह सवाल है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस तरह का पत्र श्री धारिया को लिखा, क्या वह हमारे संविधान और स्वस्थ परिपाटियों के अनुसार था । उन के पत्र का एक ही हिस्सा मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

In the circumstances it is not proper for you to continue in the Council of Ministers. I am informing the President accordingly.

इस का क्या मतलब है कि "आई एम इनफार्मिंग दि प्रैजिडेंट एकार्डिन्गली" ? या तो प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया से कहतीं कि अब आप पर मेरा विश्वास नहीं है, इस लिए आप इस्तीफ़ा दे दीजिए । और यदि ऐसी बिनती श्री धारिया को की जाती तो, जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं अपने पत्र में कहा है, वह तत्काल इस्तीफा दे देते । श्री धारिया ने प्रधान मंत्री को जो पत्र लिखा है, मैं उस से एक वाक्य को उद्धृत करता हूं :

Had you suggested directly or indirectly that I should resign, my resignation would have come to you immediately without any hesitation.

ऐसी हालत में पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री धारिया को इस तरह का पत्र लिख कर एक बहुत ही अनुचित काम किया है । और औचित्य भंग यह भी है कि वह कहती हैं कि "आई एम इनफार्मिन्ग दि प्रैजिडेंट एकार्डिन्गली" । अब तक सभ्य तरीका यह था, और हम लोग उस पर एक अर्से से चल रहे है, कि प्रधान मंत्री ने किसी मंत्री को इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहा और उस मंत्री ने तत्काल इस्तीफा दे दिया । श्री नेहरू के जमाने में श्री केशवदेव मालवीय से कहा गया कि वह इस्तीफा दे दें, और उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया । उस के बाद कई मंत्रियों के इस्तीफे हुए—श्री के०के० शाह का इस्तीफ़ा हुआ, श्री भोला पास्वान शास्त्री का इस्तीफ़ा हुआ—और जिन जिन मंत्रियों से कहा गया कि वे इस्तीफा दे दें, उन्होंने तत्काल इस्तीफा दे दिया ।

लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो स्वस्थ परिपाटी और परम्परा है कि जिस मंत्री पर प्रधान मन्त्री का विश्वास नहीं है, उस को कहा जाता है कि वह इस्तीफा दे दे, और वह इस्तीफा दे देता है, श्री मोहन धारिया के केस में उस का परित्याग किया गया, और उन को जलील और अपमानित करने के लिए जान-बूझ कर यह रवैया अपनाया गया, और उन से यह कहा गया कि मैं राष्ट्रपति को इत्तिला दे रही हूं । प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह राष्ट्रपति के बारे में नहीं कह सकतीं । वह कह सकती थीं कि मैं राष्ट्रपति

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को सलाह दे रही हूं कि श्री मोहन धारिया को डिसमिस किया जाये, लेकिन वह राष्ट्रपति को इस तरह इनफार्म करने का काम नहीं कर सकती है ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री धारिया की इस्तीफा देने का मौका न दे कर, उन से इस्तीफा देने की विनती न कर के, औचित्य-भंग किया है । उन्होंने जानबूझ कर इनको अपमानित किया है । लेकिन अन्त में हुआ क्या ? श्री धारिया ने राष्ट्रपति जी के पास अपना इस्तीफा भेज दिया और राष्ट्रपति जी ने उन को डिसमिस नही किया है 75(2) के अन्दर क्यों कि ऐसा होता तो राष्ट्रपति भवन से दूसरा कम्युनिके निकलता और राष्ट्रपति जी कहते—आइ हेव विदड्रान माइ प्लेजर । लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी ने ऐसा नही कहा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि श्री मोहन धारिया के इस्तीफे को मैं स्वीकार कर रहा हूं विद इम्मीडिएट एफेक्ट । इस का मतलब हुआ कि एक माने मे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी प्रधान मंत्री के इस औचित्य भंग को देख कर उन को रिबफ किया क्यों कि उन के पत्र के अनुसार उन को डिसमिस करना चाहिए था... (व्यवधान).... आप इतनी जल्दी घंटी क्यों बजा रहे हैं ?

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to the notice given by Shri Madhu Limaye, under Rule 377, which I find here, it is with regard to the announcement over the All India Radio regarding Shri Mohan Dharia being dropped from the Council of Ministers I thought that is a limited question. Your own notice says, 'The announcement of the All India Radio' 'But I think you are raising some broader questions of constitutional propriety and other things. I request you to confine yourself to this only. We are dealing with a very very sensitive question. The notice of Shri Madhu Limaye was sent to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Inder Goobbles is sitting here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know; after your statement if he is ready he may come forward with a statement also. But I don't think he is in a position to deal with the other issues that are raised Therefore I request you to confine to this point.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बारे मे जब तक कोई फैसला नही होता है, क्यों कि कल इंद गुजराल यह कह सकते हैं या आज कह सकते है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के पत्र के आधार पर मैंने कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा औचित्य भग हुआ या नहीं उस का सवाल उठाना जरूरी हो जाता है अब उस का कौन जवाब देगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी देगी या श्री इंद्र गुजराल सरकार की ओर से जवाब देगे यह उनका सवाल है, इस मे मैं नही जाना चाहता हू ।

मै आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि रा ट्रपति भवन से जो कम्युनिके निकला है उ मे इस्तीफे की बात की गई है कि इस्ती फा तत्काल स्वीकार किया जा रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री जी के पत्र से ऐसी ध्वनि निकलती है—ध्वनि मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि इस का भी फार्म उन का गलत है, उन को कहना चाहिए था—आइ हैव विदड्रान माइ प्लेजर—अगर डिसमिसल की बात थी..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't raise these things now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्द्र गुजराल कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के पत्र के आधार पर हटाये गये मंत्री,

ऐसा एक प्रयोग मैं ने किया, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने औचित्य भंग किया है या नहीं, यह सवाल मैं उठा रहा हू । आप ही निर्णय दीजिए । आप मुझे बताइए कि राष्ट्रपति भवन से जो कम्युनिकें निकला इज इट अंडर आर्टिकल 75 क्लाज (2) ? इस का जवाब दीजिए । अगर ऐसा होता तो 199 के तहत इनको बयान देने की छूट न दी जाती । इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जानबूझ कर इन को अपमानित करने के लिए यह इन्द्र गुजराल की कारसपिरेसी है । मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि इन के हाथ मे—बन्दर के हाथ मे जिस तरह से दो हथियार दिए जाते है, मै इन को बन्दर नही कह रहा हू, गलत-फहमी न हो, लेकिन इन के हाथ मे यह टेली-विजन और आल इंडिया रेडियो दिए गए है और उस का जहा ये चाहते हैं दुरुपयोग करते चले जा रहे है। इस का फैसला आप दीजिए ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Have you anything to say? Does the Minister have anything to say? This is not the way how the House can be conducted I request the Members to be more attentive If you want the Chair to say 'yes' or 'no', then you should also assist me When Mr Limaye sat down, I had to call the attention of the Minister again and again whether he has got anything to say This is not the way how we should conduct the House

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Why don't you hear Shri Dharia?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· Under 377, it cannot be enlarged into a debate I have to go by the rules which you have framed And we have to go by them Under Rule 377, a Member is permitted to raise a question and the Minister concerned, if he is ready, can make a reply. But, no other Member can be allowed. In that case it becomes a debate. So, I would request you all not to insist on that. I know that Mr Dharia's name has been brought in and he is now at the centre of it If I allow Shri Dharia here, then I would be violating the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, may I submit to you that I have written to the Speaker? I have raised certain important issues in my letter I am not going into the broader aspect of it But, so far as this very motion is concerned, Sir, I have stated in my notice that on 2nd March, 1975, a communique was issued from the Rashtrapati Bhavan

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. What is your point?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. My point is that after the communique from the Rashtrapati Bhavan, All-India Radio and TV, being the agencies under the direct control of the Government, broadcast it accurately It was the duty to take proper care in broadcasting an accurate and correct news

Sir, it is on the basis of this communique that the Speaker was pleased to allow me to make a Statement under Rule 199 That statement could be made by the Minister who has resigned and *not* by a person or minister just dropped from the Council of Ministers So, it is challenging the ruling given by the Speaker, this is insulting the Speaker, this is insulting the House and this is humiliating the hon Member of this House On the 5th March, after making the statement, when I returned home, I was listening to the Hindi news in All-India Radio

केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल से हटाय गए श्री मोहन धारिया ने लोक सभा में बयान देते हुए कहा

I have heard it with my own ears and I have also seen that. The point is that, after I have made my state-

(Shri Mohan Dharia)

ment under 199, it was only after the resignation was accepted by Rashtrapatiji, even the All-India Radio had the audacity to say, जो हटाए गए What does it mean? I demand a very clear apology from Shri Gujral and from Government. They should not humiliate a Member in this way. I would make it clear that they have disregarded Rashtrapatiji; they have disrespect for him; they have disrespect for the Speaker and this House. They also humiliated a Member of this House. So, I demand a straightforward apology from the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me assure you and, through you, this hon. House and my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Mohan Dharia, that A.I.R. and T.V. neither misled the public opinion nor did they intend in any way lowering the prestige of the hon. Members of this House.

Sir, as is kown to you and to the other hon. Members, Shri Dharia is one of my old friends and a very esteemed colleague. The facts of the case are as follows:

At about 1.35 p.m. on March 2, 1975, All India Radio's Newsroom received reports from the news agencies concerning Shri Mohan Dharia. These agencies said that the Minister of State for Works and Housing had been "dropped" (PTI as well as UNI) from the Council of Ministers. Because of the relay of the commentary on the World Cup Hockey match between India and England, the scheduled 2.00 p.m. English and 2.10 p.m. Hindi bulletins were broadcast on that day at 3.00 p.m. and 3.05 p.m. The news was broadcast in these bulletins in the following words:

3.0. *p.m. English bulletin of March 2 said:*

"Mr. Mohan Dharia has been dropped from the Union Council of Ministers, according to agencies. Mr. Dharia was Minister of State for Works and Housing."

3.05 *p.m. Hindi bulletin of March 2 said:*

"समाचार एजेन्सीयों के अनुसार श्री मोहन धारिया को केन्द्रीय मंत्री परिषद् में मंत्री पद से मुक्त किया गया है । श्री धारिया निर्माण और आवास राज्य मंत्री थे ।"

In the 8.00 p.m. T.V. Hindi bulletin the news was broadcast in the following words:

"पता चला है कि श्री मोहन धारिया केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल से हटाये जा रहे हैं । समझा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें सूचित किया है कि उन के बयान स्वीकृत नीतियों से मेल नहीं खाते, इस लिये उन के लिये मंत्री मंडल में बने रहना उचित नहीं होगा ।"

The Hon'ble Member has asked why All India Radio in its afternoon bulletin in Hindi and 8.00 P.M. T.V. Hindi news, announced that Shri Dharia had been "dismissed or removed from the Council of Ministers", whereas he had resigned and the President had accepted his resignation. This is what Mr. Madhu Limaye said "dismissed or removed."

The fact is that upto the time of the broadcast of these bulletins, no confirmed news of the resignation and its acceptance by the President had been received. Only at about 9.25 p.m., All India Radio newsroom received the confirmed information that the President had accepted Mr. Dharia's resignation. As soon as this news was received, a revised news item was issued and the first available bulletin, namely the 9.45 p.m. T.V. English bulletin, broadcast this news in the following words:

"The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Mohan Dharia from the Central Council of Ministers. He has been relieved with immediate effect. The announcement came in a press communique issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan tonight. The Prime Minister was

earlier believed to have informed Mr. Dharia that his statements were at variance with accepted policies. As such, Mrs. Gandhi had pointed out that it would not be proper for Mr. Dharia to continue in the Government."

It would thus be seen that All India Radio did nothing more than carry out its responsibility as a news organisation by giving first the news of Shri Dharia being dropped from the Council of Ministers and then broadcast the fact of his resignation and its acceptance by the President. The Hindi bulletin broadcast at 3.05 P.M. and at 8.00 P.M. on the TV could not have broadcast the news of his resignation being accepted because this was not available to AIR from any source. Sir, AIR News Services Division has to function like other news organisations. Like them, it had to use the word 'dropped' in its news bulletins to convey the developments concerning Shri Dharia. In journalistic parlance, when a Minister resigns at the instance of the Prime Minister, he is considered to have been dropped. This was the word used by the news agencies in their message on March 2. Even after the news of Shri Dharia's resignation being accepted was available to them, the news-papers of March 3 continued to use this phrase. I have with me here, Sir, the issues of that day, that is, March 3, of all the newspapers.

"Times of India—Dharia dismissed

Statesman—Dharia dropped

Hindustan Times—Dharia dismissed

Patriot—Mohan Dharia sacked.

"Indian Express—Dharia dropped

Motherland—PM dropped Dharia

Nav Bharat Times—

मोहन धारिया मंत्री पद से हटाये गये ।

Even as late as March 9, Sir, Shri George Fernandes in his front page editorial of his weekly Prati Paksh used the words बरखास्त which mean dismissal. Shri Madhu Limaye's motion claims that AIR used the words "dismissed/removed" in the afternoon and TV Hindi bulletins of March 2. The afternoon bulletin used the words... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा ही नही है, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं । 2 मार्च की तो मैंने चर्चा ही नही की है ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Can the All India Radio give a different impression than given by the Rashtrapati Bhavan communique? Newspapers can do that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Chatterjee, I have not finished the statement. Like a good lawyer, you must hear the case before you comment. I am not trying to bring in anything. I am trying to tell you how the news media react to the situation. (*Interruptions*) I never lose my temper I am only raising my voice. Sir, Shri Madhu Limaye's motion has been talking about the use of the words "dismissed/removed" in the afternoon and TV Hindi bulletins of March 2. These words did not mean 'dismissed/removed' as alleged. For 'dismissed' the words used by the radio and the newspapers in Hindi are बरखास्त and for removed निकाल दिया गया । What AIR did was only to convey the news concerning Shri Dharia in a fair and objective manner and only the mildest language was used as opposed to some of the newspapers which used the words like dismissal and sacking. The news of the resignation was also broadcast as soon as the confirmation was available.

AIR, as a news organisation has to bring out the significance of important news developments and use words appropriate to that context. This was done in the mildest possible manner and without showing any disrespect to Shri Dharia. The news of his resignation was prominently broadcast on TV and English bulletins of March 2 and repeated in the

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

morning of March 3. On March 5, when Shri Mohan Dharia made a statement in the Lok Sabha, on his resignation, a summary... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The name of this particular gentleman and the expression of Mr. Bosu should not go on record. I think it is derogatory to the House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: On March 5, when Shri Mohan Dharia made his statement in the Lok Sabha, on his resignation, a summary containing the important points of his statement was broadcast in all the home bulletins of AIR. In the news item, a reference was also made to the effect that Shri Dharia was dropped from the Council of Ministers for reasons explained earlier in this note.

Here again, AIR was not the only news organisation recalling the fact of Shri Dharia being 'dropped.' The newspapers of March 6 while reporting Shri Dharia's statement in the Lok Sabha on his resignation made reference to 'dropping' from the Council of Ministers, and some even described it as 'dismissal' or 'removal'. The opening sentence in the PTI message of Shri Dharia's statement as published in the newspapers of March 6 was:

> "Mr. Mohan Dharia who was dropped by the Prime Minister from the Union Council of Ministers three days ago asserted in the Lok Sabha today that his plea for a national dialogue with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and opposition parties was not opposed to the accepted policies of the Congress Party."

The rendering of the word 'dropped' into Hindi has already been explained by me earlier.

No issue of privilege, therefore, arises. I only say that AIR and TV have discharged their responsibility as news media and used the word 'dropped' as it should be used and is used in journalistic parlance.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will seek some clarification from the Hon. Minister (*Interruptions*) I am not shutting out anybody. But let him clarify the issue. Now this is not a question of privilege at the moment before us. Therefore, the Minister or anybody should not have an illusion on that score. This is under 377 and therefore, a question of privilege does not arise here. I am referring to this because the Minister, at the end of his statement, said that there is no question of privilege. That is why I am drawing his attention and the attention of the House to the fact that a question of privilege is not under discussion. It is 377 with all its implications

Now, because it is a very unusual case, I think I have gone out of my way, which will not be a precedent, of allowing Shri Dharia also to make a statement, because he is involved and I thought the Minister could give a reply and satisfy all concerned.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Has he satisfied you?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going to seek some clarification. I was listening to the Minister as intently as possible and I wanted to get this from him: what actually was said by AIR or TV on the 5th? I think this was the main thing that was made by Shri Limaye and also by Shri Dharia. It is a question of the 5th, not a question of the 2nd. I did not hear what actually was said by AIR or TV on the 5th.

*Not recorded.

The second point which I would like to get clarified is whether AIR or TV depends for its source only on newspapers or news agencies or it has its own sources. These are the two questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is correct.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the first query is concerned, I shall quote *from the bulletin of 9 O'clock on the* 5th

"Mr Mohan Dharia who has been dropped from the Union Council of Ministers said today that his plea for a national dialogue with Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and opposition parties is not against the accepted policies of the Congress party, nor is it aimed against parliamentary democracy. Mr Dharia, who was making a statement in the Lok Sabha on his resignation, maintained that such a dialogue is still all the more necessary in meeting the situation which the nation is facing today. He said he had made all possible efforts to keep the Prime Minister posted with his thinking Mr Dharia said conciliation and compromise for national objectives is not a crime It is because of this that he had raised his voice at times even at the risk of being misunderstood"

This was the bulletin of the 5th at 9 O'clock So far the use of words is concerned, I have said the AIR news room functions like the news rooms of newspapers, and words in journalistic parlance are used. The general approach is that whenever a Minister resigns on the initiative of the Prime Minister, then in journalistic parlance the word 'dropped' is used. But when resignation is given by the Minister himself, then the word 'resigned' is used.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: With your permission, I would say this. I had written a letter to the Speaker. I was told by the Speaker when I called on him on Monday that my letter dated 7th March would be passed on to Mr. Gujral or to the Government. I do not know whether this letter has gone to him. Simultaneously I had sent a copy of this letter to the Leader of the House. With your permission, I would like to read the letter. It is a very important issue. Kindly allow me.

"Dear Mr. Speaker,

"I had decided not to bother for the vilification campaign persistently carried on by the All India Radio and the Television against me. I was under the impression that the news bulletins may, perhaps have been based on the reports carried by the other news agencies. However, I was constrained to listen to the Hindi news which was broadcast on March 5, 1975 at 2.10 P.M. after I had made my statement under rule 199, as permitted by you on that day.

"I have attached herewith a copy of the official press communique released from Rashtrapati Bhavan through the Press Information Bureau It is very clear that the President of India was pleased to accept my resignation from the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister on March 2, 1975. Rule 199 provides an opportunity to a member who has resigned the office of Minister to make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation A Minister who has been removed or dropped from the Council of Ministers is not entitled to have such an opportunity under the Rules. You were very much justified in giving me the opportunity as it was based on the official document issued from the Rashtrapati Bhavan. Even though it is necessary to take proper care in releasing the correct news by the agencies under the direct control of the Government, I can understand some distortions arising out of certain

(Shri Mohan Dharia)

misunderstandings. However, after the release of the official communique from the Rashtrapati Bhavan and particularly after your ruling allowing me to make a statement under Rule 199, it was obligatory on the part of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to take utmost care in releasing the correct news to the country about my resignation. Sir, you may be astonished to know that after my statement, in the news bulletin as was broadcast at 2.10 P.M. in Hindi by the All India Radio and the news released by the television at 8.00 P.M. on March 5, 1975, it was again stated:

केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से हटाये गये श्री मोहन धारिया ने लोक सभा मे बयान देते हुए बताया कि.....

(यही शब्द प्रयोग दुपहर के उर्दू, पंजाबी, अंग्रेजी तथा रात के 8 बजे के टेलिविजन में किया गया)

"Similarly, the English news bulletin broadcast at 9.00 P.M. on March 5, 1975 says:

'Mr. Mohan Dharia, who has been dropped from the Union Council of Ministers, said today that his plea for a national dialogue....

'Mr. Dharia, who was making a statement in the Lok Sabha on his resignation, maintained....

'He said he had made all possible efforts to keep the Prime Minister posted with his thinking. Mr. Dharia said conciliation...."

This is the contradiction because in para one, they say 'dropped' and in para two they say, 'Mr. Dharia, was making a statement in the Lok Sabha on his resignation..'.

"The contradiction is very relevant from para 1 and 2 of the news bulletin. You will appreciate that this is a mischievous and *mala fide* attempt to distort the decision of the Hon'ble Rashtrapatiji, to insult and challenge your own ruling and also to malign and humiliate me through the mass media directly under the control of the Government".

"Sir, this *prima facie* appears to me to be a case of serious breach of privilege. As I wanted to ascertain these facts again, I waited for a day. I am not interested in making this matter serious provided the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, or the Government, are prepared to express their regrets on the floor of the House for releasing such incorrect news and to convey the exact and correct news to the House and also to the country through the All India Radio and the television news bulletins. Otherwise, I will have no other option except to take the recourse of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Lok Sabha. I shall be happy to have your advice in the matter."

If the Minister is not prepared to express his regrets for carrying this incorrect news, mischievous news, to the whole of the country, there is no option, and naturally I shall come with my own motion tomorrow to you.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने प्रश्न जो पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है । दो तारीख को जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल इन्होंने किया था वह तो ठीक था । लेकिन राष्ट्रपति भवन से कम्युनिके निकलने के बाद ठीक नहीं था । उन्होंने खुलासा किया । लेकिन उनको ग्रेसफुली कहना चाहिये था कि गलती हो गई ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under 377 nothing more can be done. What you have submitted you have submitted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: If you want, we can give fresh notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever the Minister has to say he has said. It is all before the House. If you want to resort to any other course, the rules are there. It is up to you and for the Speaker to decide. Let us take up the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is over. Nothing more on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice under 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. (*Interruptions*)

Will you kindly sit down? There is a limit to the motions under 377. One has been allowed, that of Mr. Limaye and I do not see that any other motion has been allowed. That means that yours has not been allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Whenever anything is disallowed, we are intimated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I do not know.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). I want to speak on the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I will call you later. What do you want, Mr. Banerjee?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): With your permission, I want to raise a very important matter which concerns the Central Government also. I have been writing letters to the hon. Speaker.

There is a textile mill called Swadeshi Cotton Mills in Kanpur. They are manufacturing many articles for defence. This Swadeshi Cotton Mills have declared an illegal lock-out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mody.

14-35 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1975-76—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing this year the annual Budget under a situation which is about as grave as the country has ever faced. We have, through mismanagement of the economy over the last 10 to 15 years brought about untold misery on an innocent population of a rich country destroying not only the fabric of our society, destroying the economy of our country and also our reputation abroad. Sir, all the details I need not go into.

Five diseases have crept into the country, high prices, inflation, corruption, shortages of every description and injustice of every type. This sorry discontent in the country has not been able to find any legitimate avenue of being able to express itself. You take the entire system of our democracy starting from Presidency and ending with, you just now heard, the mass media, you will find that all the institutions of democracy which would make democracy viable in a country have been eroded beyond description.

Take the case of the President himself. I do not think I need to tell you what has happened to the office of the President But what a situation and position it has been reduced to! We learnt recently that the President had to travel all the way to Assam at the time when the Barpeta election was going on. He did not actually go to Barpeta, but he stopped 15 or 20 miles short of it. Having gone all the way to Barpeta and stopped a few miles short of Marpeta and having called leaders...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). On a point of order, Sir. Can he discuss actions of the President?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will read out the relevant rules since the Minister has drawn my attention. I think it is 352(6). It says: "A Member while speaking shall not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate.." Now I had occasion to say the other day that there were certain offices that one should rather leave out from any controversy. Of course, that is a multi-way operation. You should leave out and others also should leave out. I would request you to avoid this. And secondly, as I said, it has nothing to do with the Budget. Why bring in irrelevant things? Your time is limited.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a Budget, I think, the Budget speech is not the occasion for talking only in terms of rupees, annas and paise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mostly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, Sir. It has been traditional that the Budget....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request you to avoid reference to the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If this is going to happen then I won't speak because you know very well what the rule is, what the practice is and what the convention is.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): He is not only referring to the President but he is deliberately casting aspersions on the President and casting aspersions on the impartiality of the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad to see that the President at least needs defence over here. Coming to the question of Cabinet and Council of Ministers. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is quite in order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Council of Ministers are supposed to be jointly responsible to Parliament and through Parliament to the people. We have seen over a period of time that this joint responsibility has remained only on paper. We have seen in this House the Finance Minister make one statement, the Minister for Economic Affairs make another statement and the Minister for Industrial Development make a third statement, all contradicting each other and sometimes in the course of one day! As far as joint responsibility is concerned, you have seen the manner in which Mr. Dharia's exit was arranged and if joint responsibility ever existed, it has all but been done away with.

Next comes Parliament. Look at our condition. I read in the paper today that procedures of Parliament have gone so haywire that all methods of dealing with problems of national importance, problems about which people want to hear, problems concerning our economy, are being brushed aside just because of some rule or a little technicality or sometimes only whim and fancy. Even regular things like points of order are now no longer being permitted, although I will be the first to admit that there has been misuse of it in the past with good reason, deliberately and with the connivance of all concerned. A definite and deliberate attempt is being made to see that nothing emerges out of Parliament that will in any way be inconvenient to the Government.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rule 207 says:

> "On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein".

So, I respectfully submit that the discussion has got to be on the Budget as a whole or on any question of principle

involved therein. No doubt there can be some room for moving a little away from that, but this sort of thing is not relevant to the budget at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have myself said that these things are not relevant to the discussion of the budget. As you know, it is very difficult to keep the members within the arena. But you are doing it at your own expense, because you have very limited time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am very thankful to the Finance Minister because he has illustrated the point I was making that Parliamentary discussion is sought to be stifled by reading some book, which unfortunately he did not understand.

I am coming to the opposition. I am not saying that the opposition is not to blame for all that is going on. Definitely we are to blame but we have a certain responsibility which exceeds the responsibility of the Government, and that is to see that fact become known to the public, for which sometimes we have to stretch the procedure in order to proceed. Take the condition of the judiciary. A great deal has been said about how it has been sought to be influenced by the executive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech has gone hay-wire. You used that word in some other context, but I must use it in relation to your speech!

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you like, I will speak at 4 o'clock when somebody else may be in the Chair. You and I both know that it is the best parliamentary practice that in a budget debate, anything can be said.

I come next to the question of media, which we have been discussing here and which you find is in shambles, the manner in which it is proceeding, in order to help a miserable Government cover up all its faults in every conceivable sort of way. Things like this are going on in this country; dialogues are also going on. You know that some time back, a committee was appointed to separate this media from this Government, but nothing came out of it. The Report of the Chanda Committee remains on the shelf. On the 6th March, you had the greatest show on earth here in New Delhi. What did Indian T.V. show? It showed a dozen people walking three feet apart and it said, "the procession is proceeding." Then it took a shot at the Red Fort showing a few people in the distance and said that the procession had assembled. Then it showed a few quick shots during the procession. The final shot was that of Jayaprakash Narayan sitting in a chair on top of the dais and it said that he was addressing the meeting.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): The greatest show on earth made by Cecil De Mille was circus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not stopping you, Mr. Piloo Mody. I am only appealing to you that if nothing else appeals to you, at least the sweet voice from the corner, it should appeal to your reason.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Normally, I have shown the voice some courtesy. Today, it is making me angry. She wants me to compare what we did here on the 6th March with some crowd in Calcutta. I do not see any relevance in it. We have over here, Indian T.V. depicting the March 6 show in caricature form. We have recently read this "Poppit," who functions as a President of the Congress, called it a big "flop." I would like to show this 'flop' to the rest of the House, what a 'flop'. I don't think you have seen anything like this in Calcutta. This is what they consider, a 'flop'. I want to know if they consider this as a 'flop', what do they consider as a success? I would be happy to place these photographs on the Table of the House or at any rate circulate them among the Congress Members.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

We had an issue earlier today about the Barpeta election fraud. On the face of it, it is a mathemetical impossiblity, for the candidate, Mr. Goswami, to have lost after the election results of two counts had already been declared. If you know anything about the procedure by which election votes are counted, one-third of all the constituencies are counted together, after each constituency has been mixed up. In the first count, he was leading by 27,000 votes; in the second count in all the nine constituencies—he was leading by 41,000 votes; and in the third count, all of a sudden, he not only lost his earlier lead of 41,000 votes, but then he also lost by another 38,000 votes—a swing of 69,000 votes. It is a mathematical impossibility and the odds against such a mathematical impossibility must be something like one billion or trillion and yet they expect us to believe it! If you say that there was nothing unusually wrong, then what has happened to the candidate who was coming with certain proof to show to this country, to this Government, to all of us, that this is the manner in which the fraud has been committed? He is arrested, he is put in jail and his evidence is taken away from him! This is hardly.... (*Interruptions*)

Go on saying it. It won't save you. It want save her. It won't save us. There are many people like that who are available, some with sweet voices, some with not such sweet voices!

Therefore, Sir, we have electoral fraud of every description and we talk about electoral reforms. Are you serious? When all the parties having met in a Committee and having agreed on certain things and made five principal recommendations, Government has not sought it fit too implement those recommendations. Now, the Prime Minister said only the other day that she was anxious to have a dialogue, that she would like to sit down and see how electoral reforms....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you seen the Hindustan Times of today? It had a lot of things to say on this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Either listen to me or read Hindustan Times which says the same thing. Then, Sir, there is oppression, oppression of every type, oppression which is a result of the use of MISA, that universal law of the jungle. If you have MISA, you do not need ordinary law. You can go on making the law every night and applying MISA, every morning. Therefore, you have a situation, Sir, where you have a law applying to innocent students, the same law applying to opposition leaders, the same law applied to smugglers. And the same law, I think, will be used some day against the little "tit-willow" over there—she might well have been bars at the moment! Sir, with the introduction of MISA and extension of this emergency, this hypothetical emergency which is supposed to exist in this country, we have ruined completely the fabric, the logic of our society.

We have had a very interesting thing over here, Sir. We heard the Finance Minister the other day, in the case against Biju Patnaik, ask rather jeeringly, and I would say rather feebly, about how money can be hidden behind sarees? And holding on to moneys that belong to my party, he tried to justify that because it was hidden in somebody's cupboard, it could not belong to a party Sir, I would like to tell Mr. Subramaniam and I am very sorry to have to say this. But there is...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought your demand was confined to the corridor only. But, you have brought it here.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have brought it here because your remarks were not restricted to the corridor. There is a saree walla, merchant in Delhi. His name is Ram Chandra

Krishan Chandra. His address is Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh. He was raided by income tax officials last year and they found imported synthetic yarn, sarees, 50,000 dollars in cash and 22 lakhs in rupees—and the raid was carried out last year. Now, all these articles have been returned to him, including the sarees, the synthetic yarn, the nylon sarees, the dollars and the cash have all been returned because Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then President of the Congress certified that these goods belonged to the Congress Party. Then, you have some check to snide at me about a few rupees being hidden in sarees? All of it was returned on the certification of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. Kindly make a note and check up—that all this belonged to the Congress Party, and the goods were returned. I want Mr. Subramaniam to know that two can play this game. If you want to smear, by all means, go ahead, but don't do it against my party; otherwise, you will be paid back twice over.

You know, what they have been doing to industrialists, Sir? Industrialists, one after the other, are being called in, and false cases are being put; sometimes, MISA cases are being put against them, which they have no intention of pushing forward. They are being called in and told 'You are paying money to Jaya Prakash Narayan; that is why, this case is being prosecuted; unless you stop this practice; you will find members of your family in jail. I can give you chapter and verse and names of people and the Ministers involved, if you like.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please do.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will. You want it now?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, I will tell you. A member of the Singhania family was summoned by the Prime Minister and was told this; and a warrant was issued against a member of his family for some foreign exchange violation, and he was told that 'You have been paying money to Jaya Prakash Narayan', when he pleaded innocence, that he had not seen Jaya Prakash Narayan and that he had never met him. When he was telling that he had not seen him nor had any member of his family seen him, he was told 'Don't do it'. But you know what he had to go through; he had to muster a dozen Ministers of this Government to go and verify and testify on his behalf before the Prime Minister, and even so it cost him Rs. 50 lakhs. Now, are you satisfied? Now, Sir, we have a case over here. Unfortunately, the Member is not present. He is a very important, gentle, Member of the Opposition.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Goenka?

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, not Goenka; I leave Goenka to you. There is a Member here who has been pressurised and pressurised and pressurised into supporting the Congress, actually not one Member, but two Members, both Members from Madhya Pradesh. I would like to mention also the famous raid on the hoarded gold in Jaipur. Perfectly all right, in your list of business, Mr. Finance Minister. But why did you summon the Maharaja to Delhi? Why did you ask him to join the Congress Party and why did you offer him a ticket in the next election? (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, in this picture of total darkness....

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise to a point of order. Is it proper on the part of the hon. Member to bring in such a thing and spread such a canard and express on the floor of the House that the Maharaja has been called by the Congress Party and had been asked to join the Congress Party

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: If the hon. Member is going to make certain allegations, I think he should have given notice of it that he is going to raise certain allegations on this matter so that we could have seized of this matter. Under the rules, it was required of the hon. Member that he should have given notice that he was going to make allegations against the Government... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since a point of order has been raised, it is my duty to settle it.

Now, in the first place, I must say that Members should be restrained, self-restrained. They should be very sure of the facts before they make a statement, because it is expected that every Member speaks with a sense of responsibility. That is one thing It is expected of the Members.

Secondly, the rule of expunction is used only under certain very limited circumstances. Here, Mr. Mody is making a charge, may be a wild charge, against Government, against the ruling party,... Whatever it is. There are so many of them here. They can refute with all the strength they have. It would be inhibiting the right of debate if we are to put all kinds of obstructions on what the Members say. I leave it to the Members to settle the matter, not to use the Chair for this purpose.

15 hrs.

SHRI PLOO MODY: Therefore, Sir, we have a situation in the country when there is total darkness, leading to complete frustration. It is hoped that everyone in this country is looking for. Fortunately, that hope has been revived, very legitimately, very slowly but very surely by J. P. That hope is being revived by the process of creation of a national alternative. That hope is being revived by all the people beginning to see that there is a simple constitutional way by which the oppression of this Government can be set aside. If this is high tragedy and it is high tragedy for some of them, this is what has happened.

In this connection, I would like to advise the Congress Party one thing. I was particularly keen that the Prime Minister should be here because, when I say things about her, I would like to say things to her face, not behind her back. Unfortunately, she is in the Rajya Sabha and is not even listening to me at the other end of the line. It is this party, the Congress Party, that has to develop a psychology. It is not the end of the world if they have to sit on these Benches. It is not going to destroy them. In fact, it will do you an enormous amount of good.

I would like to tell the Prime Minister herself that she must make a psychological adjustment that if she is sitting here on this side, it not going to be the end of the world for her because the way things are happening. .. (*Interruptions*). I beg of you, Mrs. Maya, not to interrupt. Any other voice I could have permitted. But how could I allow her voice?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know what *Maya* means? *Maya* means mercy. And you are begging mercy.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Obviously, she is a misnomer.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister to bring about a change in her attitude. That is necessary. I cannot see a situation in which even if she is defeated at the polls, the Prime Minister will get into her car, drive to Rashtrapati Bhavan and give her resignation. That is why I want to persuade her in believing that being in the Opposition is not the last thing in the world. There are many worse things than this. Many of us feel that it is much better to be here and to have a conscience than to be there

and have to put a hat on their conscience. So, the time has come for all patriots to come together.

You hear a lot about the dialogue that is being suggested. The Prime Minister has suggested a dialogue. I suggest that she starts having a dialogue with her own Council of Ministers first. Thereafter, if she feels sure of herself, she should have a dialogue with the rest of her party. Only after having a dialogue with her own party, she can approach us for a dialogue with the Opposition I cannot see how one can have a dialogue with the Opposition if one is not prepared to have a dialogue with one's own Council of Ministers and one's own party Mr Dhania's purge is welcome by us because Mr Dhania's presence in the Council of Ministers was an embarrassment to the Opposition ! He was the only honest Minister there and honest Ministers just don't survive Therefore, it was a very serious embarrassment and I am glad that that anomaly has now been cleared up and rectified

Therefore, the real conflict in the Congress Party, Sir, is between the faction here and the faction there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you bother about the Congress Party? You can bother about your own

SHRI PILOO MODY You find a situation in which the Guptas—Bhupes there and Indrajit here—in Parliament, the Danges outside and Brezhnevs abroad have, in conjunction with Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her "Poppit" Congress President, conspired to sell this country, by betraying the people, to a certain type of ideology. As far as the Indian Communists here are concerned, they are our flesh and blood and we have to tolerate them in the hope of improving them. We hope that they will improve and change their attitude.

But I do not want a foreign Government dictating to us what we should be doing in this country And this influence has been increasing day by day I do not know why, when in 1967 an inquiry was demanded as to how American money was being used in India, the report submitted by the CBI to the Government on the use of foreign money was never published. If that report had been published. It would have revealed a great deal.

We know what happened in the Presidential election of 1969 and the Parliamentary election of 1971. Therefore, instead of fighting off this foreign influence, the poor Prime Minister has been purging her Council of Ministers of all Indians! And therefore it is that those who do her bidding, sit behind her and raise fictitious points of order. But they know that the day of reckoning is not far away—when they will have to face their God.

I would like to say one thing befor I talk of the budget. (*Interruptions*) The moral of the story is that the Congress must follow somebody and listen to somebody; and, therefore, somebody very close and dear to them once said that "Swaraj means not the acquisition of authority by a few but the acquisition of the capacity of all to resist authority when it is abused" These words were said by Jawaharlal Nehru and it is Jayaprakash Narayan who is bringing Swaraj to India

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 35 minutes instead of 19. I can give you two more mines; please try to conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I don't know whether I will finish, but I will try.

Now, a few things about the budget. Fine speeches don't make good budgets. I must congratulate the Finance Minister; he made a fine speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made a departure today from your usual way of speaking.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, I do at times.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

If I may start again, the Finance Minister made a fine speech, but pious hopes and fine speeches do not make good budgets. (*Interruptions*) If Mr. Subramaniam is to be applauded for a fine speech, he has to be condemned for not understanding it himself, because everything that he has done in his Budget is a negation of what he has talked about. I am sure that it must have been some philosopher who wrote his speech and some butcher who prepared his Budget. I do not think he was involved in it at all.

What is the avowed objective of the Budget Development. Will the Finance Minister explain to us how development would take place if the security of our country, Defence. has become a sacred cow and nobody is supposed to discuss it to say that this money is being wasted or spent otherwise? I am told, because of the propaganda that is being made by these fellows—the CPI—regarding lifting of the embargo on arms supply, that they have even refashioned the Budget in order to increase the Defence expenditure. But it is not merely money that will do this. Somebody has to sit down and see whether this is being effectively used, and if the rest of the Government is any indication how money is being use, I think, the Defence budget needs to be probed into properly.

'Growth' is a word which is anathema to the Budget. If there is one thing that will not take place in this country as a result of this Budget is growth. As far as social justice is concerned, this is merely a euphemism, a word for describing the Congress hegemony. It is a way of getting votes for the Congress and nothing more. There is no social justice at all.

He talks about thrusts in agriculture and energy. Neither agriculture nor energy has been provided the sort of funds that are necessary to bring about the sort of development which he talks about in his speech.

There are thinks like Compulsory Deposits—Compulsory Deposits for people of the age of 80 and 85! Why don't you at least frame logical and rational rules?

Take the question of *khandsari* sugar. Out of a total of 7,000 units employing 16 lakhs of people, threequarters of them have closed down; that means, 12 lakhs of people are out of jobs. Why? It is because the compound system has been removed and instead of that there is a 17½ per cent *ad valerom* tax on it, increasing it six-fold! What about the cost of its collection and the building of godowns.

Then there is the question of power looms. From Rs. 10 a loom, he has increased the tax to Rs. 200. Who. in his right senses, would increase something from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200? Also, the greatest incidence is falling on units of less than four looms.

Thousands of people are employed in the poultry business. I am speaking now on the small scale things, leaving the big industry to handle him in his Cabinet room. Fifty per cent of the poultries are closed down because of the poultry tax which needs to be removed.

Then, there is one per cent excise on everything. One per cent even on books. Have you exempted at least books?

I do not think he understands what development is. Development is largely based on the dynamics of individuals and local communities, not on your budgets, not on your plans, but on the dynamics of individuals and local bodies. It is the multiplication of human energy that produces development. Governments can only stimulate or stifle; they cannot create energy. This Government, through its policy, has destroyed everything. Did anybody do any thinking on that subject?

The classical Marxist concept of class warfare was not overcome at the turn of the Century by philanthrophy or charity. It was by the new technology that it was overcome. It was new technology and electric power that brought about the change, that made it possible for people to get education. It was overcome by education and the application of knowledge to work. That is the only way to eliminate poverty. Has anybody given any thought on that? No. The Government's policies in all these years have been chasing the immediate problems in preference to producing results. Concentration is fundamental to any developmental effort In the short run, you may prevent a collapse, but you have not solved any problem. Therefore, in conclusion. I would like to say that it is not wealth that the Finance Minister needs; it is vision that he needs.

SHRI N K P. SILVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am starting with a very serious handicap. The distinguished speaker who has preceded me, has come out with a very entertaining speech for the last forty-five minutes I take the budget debate a little too seriously and I consider that at least in matters which are as serious as a discussion on the budget at a time when the country's economy is in such a precarious state and the circumstances threaten the very system of parliamentary democracy, while discussing the budget which is one of the most important instruments of revitalising our moribund economy, I thought the minimum that we could do here is to avoid what was worese than Hyde Park Oratory.

I only wish to submit to you. Sir that if the distinguished speaker, who proceeded me, Shri Piloo Mody, is serious about the allegation, he has made about the Barpeta elections having been rigged—and if he is really serious in his allegations that what has happened there is sheer mathemetical impossibility, then I submit to him, that whatever we may have done to rig the election according to him, and in saying so he is not only maligning a very eminent institution like the Election Commission and the people there, but he is also showing a great lack of confidence in our courts and judiciary. There is the provision for election petition. And if it is possible for him to say before this House with such confidence that our victory is an absolute mathemetical impossibility, it should be completely possible for him to prove it before the court of law to the hilt that the election had been rigged. It is no use making mimicry, wild allegations and baseless charges that makes it an extremely poor budget speech.

Usually, he combines humour with some sense, but the thought that this was one occasion where sense and sensibility should have nothing to do with what he was talking, except in the last few minutes, when he tried to say a few sensible things. Whether we agree or we do not agree—at least we can adopt a serious approach in the matter.

Coming to the merits and demerits of the budget proposals, if they are to be collated and critically examined with some degree of objectivity and impartiality, any critic or any judge will have to keep in mind two supreme and two paramount inhibiting factors under which these budget proposals were framed by the Finance Minister. The two supreme factors were the extremely delicate phase which the country's economy has now reached where it was utterly necessary to ensure that the process of stabilisation of the prices which commenced some time ago in October is duly maintained. It was in the midst of this delicate circumstance firstly that the Finance Minister had to formulate his budget proposals, that is to ensure the stability of the prices The second inhibiting factor was that despite very severe constraints on resources of the country. there was imperative need to accelerate the pace

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of the economic growth without higher deficit financing than he had to content himself with.

If these two inhibiting factors are duly borne in mind in the context of which the Finance Minister formulated his budget proposals, any sensible critic would say that with whatever he has come out is possibly the best in the circumstances.

I would like to commence my observations on the Budget by formulating what precisely are the tasks before the Finance Minister in the context of the economy as it does exist to-day in the country, in the context of the difficult period we have gone through the 20 gruelling months in which there was a continuous spiral of rising prices? What is the Finance Minister's main task? What is the main challenge for 1975-76? In the formulation of this challenge I cannot do better than refer to what is stated in the Economic Survey itself On page 5, the Survey says:

"Nevertheless, the continuing concern with problems of stability has to be matched by selective stimuli at strategic points, designed to raise the rate of saving and investment in the economy. Unless the economy grows, even price stability in a poor country such as ours with elude us. This is a measure of the challenge that policy planners will have to face in 1975-76"

Later, while evaluating the outlook for 1975-76, on page 51, this very challenge is formulated and a little differently, in these words:

"In the short run, we have only a limited margin of manoeuvrability in bringing about a sharp acceleration in the overall rate of growth. Nevertheless, economic policy planners must grapple in 1975-76 with the task of raising the rate of growth of national income in years to come beyond the trend rate of 3 to 3.5 per cent which seems to have become the unenviable lot of the economy in the last fifteen years."

Only one more quotation from the report of the Reserve Bank of India on Currency and Finance. It is also while evaluating the situation and the challenge for the ensuing year. In the last sentence it is stated.

"While concerted action will be necessary to step up exports as much as possible, the major thrust of our policy has clearly to be in the direction of raising real resources for stepping up domestic investment and production."

Therefore, what is it that Finance Minister was called upon to perform? What was it that was necessary for him, to meet the challenge, to meet the task that was ahead of him which, by all standards, a difficult one. Firstly, supreme efforts are needed to stabilise the prices in the midst of known imbalances which exist in the position of demand and supply of basic wage goods and in the midst of the most predictable certainty about the uncertain agricultural production and food procurement With these supreme efforts are linked up the relentless efforts required to transform the entire specturm of the whole economy of the country and to vitalise the same so that it becomes resilient to pernicious forces, which forces have caused the greatest harm to the community as a whole, particularly to the vulnerable sections of the community. This could not be achieved without making proper efforts to bring about a rapid growth in the economy of the country And growth cannot come about purely by making speeches in the Parliament Growth, the concept of which we hear about much these days, will only come when there is a maximisation of production and optimisation of efficiency in productivity And that cannot come about unless there is a large investment. I cannot think of a growth allround, of sugmenting production or productivity, unless there is massive investment and the massive investment itself

would not come unless we mobilise the resources and the savings.

Such were the conflicting demands on the Finance Minister when he was formulating his proposals to ensure that he has to levy tax and yet not to levy too much tax so that there is no disincentive to the people and also that he does not go beyond the marginal limit for deficit finance and yet, he had to find sufficient money for planning and development. Therefore, when he started formulating the Budget proposals, he found that already in the year that is to go by on the 31st March 1975 he would be ending with a deficit of Rs. 625 crores. These were his predicaments. These were his difficulties and in the context of this background, he had to formulate his proposals and when he formulated his proposals, he found that there was a gross deficit of Rs. 464 crores for 1975-76 And to bridge up, part of that deficit, he came about with direct and indirect taxes and it is with that I propose to deal now.

Before I come to that, I happen to read a criticism in the *Economic Times* and the same criticism was repeated by our friend, Shri Virendra Agarwal—he promised to be here; yes, he is here at the moment—the criticism is that the deficit that the Finance Minister has worked out for 1975-76 in a sum of Rs. 225 crores, after giving effect to the Budget proposals, according to the observations in the *Economic Times* is a 'jugglery of figures'. *Economic Times* stated as under. It is date 1st March 1975.

I would not have taken care of it, but it is an eminent and important financial journal It was repeated by Shri Virendra Agarwal.

The *Economic Times* says: "for example he has concealed the real size of the overall budgetary deficit for 1975-76. This is not Rs. 464 crores but Rs. 794 crores. i e Rs 330 crores more. After taking into account the new fiscal measures the uncovered deficit would still remain as much as Rs. 555 crores. The statistical jugglery includes the assumed credit of Rs. 230 crores and re-cycling of the allegedly frozen funds of the order of Rs. 100 crores." It, therefore, adds to Rs. 464, Rs 230 crores being the credit from Iraq, Iran and Abu Dhabi in respect of the oil and petroleum products which our country is going to import. Then there is an increase of Rs. 100 crores which is to be withdrawn, from the deposits made by the employees and Income Tax Act from the Reserve Bank and to be used by the Government of India and plus it is stated there is no budgetary provision of nearly Rs. 400 crores in respect of six additional instalments of D.A and if all this is added up, a net figure of Rs. 1194 or Rs. 1,200 deficit is worked out by the critics.

As a student of Accounts I am unable to understand the criticism of this eminent journal. The answer is simple. Rs. 230 crores is no concealment of deficit as far as I am able to understand. It is in this year that we import petroleum products. We will be selling them and this is the money which would be credited to our accounts. As and when the payments are made to exporting countries they would come on the payment side. It is quite simple. I fail to understand where is the concealment, where is the jugglery.

As to the 100 crores this is the money which has been frozen, which is immobilized, which is lying with the Reserve Bank of India. Now, because of the improved position in our economy, because of the greater price stability this amount is being withdrawn by the Government. The original idea was that this much money must be withdrawn from circulation so that the adverse effect on account of disproportionate expansion or the money supply would be neutralised to some extent but because of improved position a part of frozen deposits would be withdrawn for development programme This amount will be given to the employees or the depositors as and when it becomes

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due to them and it will come on the payment side. Where is it that the budget is sought to be juggled?

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it not the liability of the Government?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is the liability of the Reserve Bank. Government will draw this money from the Reserve Bank. As and when it pays either to the Reserve Bank or the assessee it will come on the payment side. Where is the question of any jugglery whatsoever

As to the Rs. 400 crores D.A I think there has been so much of criticism in the papers everywhere. I must take a little time and point out what is the Government's thinking on this matter. I shall refer to the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. But why only in respect of Government employees should every price rise be neutralised by giving added D.A. *ad infinitum*? The D.A. has been paid upto 272 index. Now it is 334 or 335, I am told. May be, Government is considering. To what extent it will go on neutralising this sort of price rise and why is it that it should only be in respect of a very privileged class? Therefore, Sir, this is what the Finance Minister has stated and I welcome his approach and I do hope that he will be able to strike hard bargain with the Government employees and drive it home to them that it would be at the cost of the less privileged and under-privileged and vulnerable sections only that any further D.A. can ever be paid After all what is a budgetary deficit? It is a tax on the entire community as such. If this Rs. 400 crores is to be paid to be paid to the Government employees, it will have to be borne by everyone in the community. The Finance Minister said that 'In a country where there is considerable unemployment and underemployment an excessive pre-occupation with the current consumption of those who are fully employed erodes investible resources and seriously affects the pace at which new employment opportunities can be created to alleviate the sufferings of those who are unemployed'.

I hope this philosphy would be borne in mind when they carry on the dialogue with the Government employees. In the end he says:

> 'While I am, therefore, aware of the hardship caused to Government employees by price rises,—'

It is much greater hardship to those who are non-Government employees—

> 'I earnestly hope that in our forthcoming discussions the dearness allowance question will be considered in the larger perspective.'

Sir, nothing can be more delirious, more harmful, more pernicious than to force the Government to give to the tune of Rs. 400 crores by expansion of artificial currency. This is my reply to the widely-made criticism regarding the jugglery in the figures of the Budget, and about non-provision of the D.A. which might have fallen due as a result of rise in price index.

The Finance Minister, after taking into account various imperatives of the economy, was able to make a provision of Rs 5960 crores for the plan. This is about 55 per cent of total Budget and is 23 per cent over what was spent for development work in the last year. 21 per cent of total budget has to go for Defence A country like ours cannot afford 21 per cent on Defence expenditure. However, I earnestly hope that our neighbours would soon become our friends and in their country and in our country we will be able to divert these resources to better use which are at the moment going to defence, and that this would be diverted for the emancipation of those who are living below poverty line.

After these provisions the deficit was still Rs. 464 crores which had to be reduced to Rs. 225 crores. And in that

context the Finance Minister was called to make provisions and changes in direct taxes and indirect taxes. I will refer to direct taxes first. He has not made any change in income-tax of corporate sector or noncorporate sector except that in the corporate sector he has abolished the rate differential in respect of closely held industrial domestic companies. Such companies were subject to the rate of 55 per cent on the first 2 lakhs and at 60 per cent over and above that. He has raised the entire taxation at 60 per cent and this is a very rational change he has effected to bring it on par with widely-held companies. However, I do want to point out that the purpose of introducing this concept of widely held companies and the concept of companies in which the public are substantially interested and the structure of their taxation requires looking into and requires re-examination. These concept were brought in so as to prevent tax avoidance under a corporate veil. Corporate taxations this aspect is indeed important which has to be borne in mind by every responsible Government. I hope the Finance Minister will find some time for examination. I hope he will take up the point and deal with it in his reply. The Finance Minister should kindly examine whether the monopoly houses are getting the maximum benefit out of these concepts and whether or not they are able to amass large amounts in their companies whereas small entrepreneurs are forced to fritter away their funds by way of payment of compulsory dividends. If they do not pay dividends they are liable to pay a very heavy penal income-tax. Smaller entrepreneurs are mulcted with the liability which is much higher than those which are borne by monopoly houses. While you have to protect yourself against possible avoidance of tax under a corporate well it has to be ensured that you do not introduce concepts in fiscal legislations which may directly or indirectly help in concentration of more and more wealth in monopoly sector.

Income-tax in non-corporate sector is left untouched by the Finance Minister. Here he did not come to the expectation of many of us who thought that tax exemption limits would be raised to Rs. 7,500.

If the Finance Minister has not been able to raise this limit to Rs. 7500. I do hope that he might concede giving some exemption which would raise the effective limit, of exemption, keeping in view. the ever declining value of the money. You may have Rs. 6,000 as the exemption limit. When the purchasing power of the money is decling so steeply, the limits of exemption given to a person from direct taxation must have a direct relation or a direct nexus to the purchasing power of the rupee.

In that connection, I may point out that the Finance Minister proposed a new section 80 FF in terms of which he announced giving certain relief to parents whose children are studying either in colleages or are engaged in technological studies—in postgraduate courses. In that respect I want to make one submission to the hon. Finance Minister. I am sure he will concede my request. He has left out the schoolgoing children completely. It is harsh on the parents who can hardly afford education of the school-going children who are not given any relief. Relief for schoolchildren must also be provided. Let the deduction be made available to an assessee who earns an income upto Rs. 12,000/- per annum or let that limit be brought down to Rs. 10,000/-, 9,000/- or 8,000/-. But let them be given deductions—the parents—whose children are studying in schools and who are really hardhit on account of the inflationary spiral.

Sir, to be able to revive the capital market, certain incentives have been proposed—the most important incentive and stimulus which has been proposed by the Finance Minister is the relaxation of declaration of dividends above 12 per cent In fact, I thought that on this announcement, the capital investment market would

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react more liberally and they would be more buoyant. But, that has not come about as yet. But, I do ardently hope that when this legislation is passed the capital market will respond. It is not clear from his speech whether declaration of larger dividend above 12 per cent will be subject to upper limit of 33 1/3 per cent of the gross profits or not. There is wide speculation about it. I hope that when he realise he will make that clear.

SHRI INDAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You would like it to go above 33 1/3 per cent.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There is a basic difference in your philospohy and my philosophy. Our philosophy — our party's philposophy—is that we live in a mixed economy. We accept the mixed economy as the very basis of our national policy. Therefore, if the mixed economy is to exist, then both the public and the private sectors must function together; they must coexist.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then why did you take the credit to restricting the dividend with so much of hullabaloo last year? Now, you are pleading for more.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have never pleaded for this. You make it clear whether it is subject to 33 1/3 per cent limit or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you want?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as I am concerned, I may submit that it should have been left to the companies to declare the dividend if they so choose. It should have been left to the companies declare any dividends they want—but it should have been frozen in the hands of the shareholders. The shareholders of course should have the right to a return on capital. Because we are worried about the investment market I do not know how they are going to augment investment. Can there be investment without profit motive? That may be so in a communist country. We are living in a country which is not a capitalist country—but a country where we have very highly regulated economy. That is the basic difference between your philosophy and ours. Now, personally, I think that if it once comes in this form that you can declare the dividend but you can pay it only after the Act expires, then the declaration is a highly theoretical consolation to a shareholder. He gets no money. He gets promise for future payments after the act expires.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But the money can be used by Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is why I said that moneys which are not meant for expansion of the company must be allowed to be used for payment of dividends. It must be paid. Why should not the shareholders get a return on them? It is profiteering and racketeering and is diplorable. A reasonable profit is the right of every honest entrepreneur.

Sir, the extension of tax holiday on the new industrial undertakings has been extended. It is a very important change which the Finance Minister has made and to this Shri Indrajit Gupta will pay special attention that to attract corporate savings into the higher priority industries, exemption of inter-corporate tax has been restricted only to fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement. I am sure Mr. Indrajit Gupta wants investments to come into these sectors. It is a different thing that they do not responde but the Finance Minister has made certain efforts.

Sir, pesticide, has now been included for initial depreciation. I happened to be the Chairman of a Select Committee which dealt with this question of initial depreciation and at that time the entire Select Committee wanted

pesticides to be included as an industry for initial depreciation but the Secretaries of the five economic Ministries of the Government of India stubbornly opposed and maintained that this cannot be included for the purpose of initial depreciation. The bureaucrats have a funny way of working. They keep rules as supreme. Now, the Minister has said in his speech that having regard to the importance of pesticides in our economy for increasing agricultural production I propose to extend the initial depreciation allowance to fertilisers. This policy was opposed by the bureacracy six months ago. It would have been better if they had agreed to at that time to this idea of initial depreciation. I want another seuggestion which was made by us and opposed by the bureaucrats to be considered by the Finance Minister. It is that confining this initial depreciation to industries mentioned in the Ninth Schedule, which are the core industries and industries in backward areas; whether the Finance Minister is willing to consider that initial depreciation should not be taken into account for considering the written down value of the assets in question.

Sir, a word about the indirect taxes. Indirect tax net has undoubtedly been cast very very wide and is going to fetch Rs. 288 crores. But I submit that the proposed enhancement of lives is exceedingly discreet and it could hardly have been more restrained than this. None of the items which go into the basic wage goods has been touched by him.

Sir, the Finance Minister has come out with a novel feature. The novel feature is the imposition of one per cent *ad valorem* duty but, as Mr. Mody has rightly pointed out, what will happen to the books. The Finance Minister should give careful consideration to this point. The second aspect is about khandsari. I am happy that he has made this change about khandsari. As regards the levy on sugar which has been raised from 30 to 37.5 per cent it is clear that it is not going to affect the poor man because this does not affect 65 per cent of the production meant for internal consumption. It is only applicable to 35 per cent of the total production and out of that also 15 to 20 per cent would be exported. In fact I would submit that we have to ensure that a certain percentage is made available compulsorily for export quota. This is what I have to submit about the direct and indirect taxes. Sir, I am coming now to the end of my speech. Sir, the problems in our economy have arisen because of four reasons. The first of them was that there was a grossly disproportionate expansion of the money supply. The second one was that there was unsatisfactory production and procurement of foodgrains in 1974. The third one was, there was a steep spurt in prices of petroleum products and fourthly, there was a sharp rise in the prices of imports of essential raw materials including that of foodgrains. We must avoid pitfalls with our experience in the past and in that context, I have the following suggestions to make. My first suggestion is that, keeping in view that national income is not growing beyond 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent, expansion of money supply must be very strictly kept within 2½ per cent and could go maximum up to 4 per cent only under desperate conditions My second suggestion is that the public distribution system all over the country must be expanded and streamlined and all essential commodities must be distributed in the next three years with utmost efficiency by the public distribution system so that the vulnerable sections of the society which had a very raw deal all these difficult months are rescued from the clutches of the wolves of the society, the profiteers, the racketeers and the hoarders. In this context, I welcome the announcement made by the Agriculture Minister about the wheat procurement at the State level and I do hope that the policy of the trade in foodgrains being carried on by the State will be pursued tenaciously. An announcement has been made that there is a complete

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and substantial reversal of policy and the trade in wheat would only be through the monopoly Government agencies. My third suggestion is that for new industries in basic wage goods and of mass consumption, we should give Income tax exemption of total income up to 50 per cent of capital employed if situated in the backward areas. The public sector must enter in a big way to manufacture basic wage goods so that in the next 3 to 5 years, imbalance in supply and demand of such goods become a tragedy of the past. My fourth suggestion is this. The searches and seizures by the income tax authorities have helped the de-hoarding process more than unearthing black money. I must congratulate them for this. Something good has come out of this. We should streamline the working of the Directorate of Inspection and Investigation and encourage massive searches to make hoarding most unprofitable and kindly keep smugglers out of business as you have been doing.

Sir, nearly Rs. 20,000 crores are invested in public sector enterprises. Their working must be streamlined and efficiency in productivity augmented so that in the next three years, they must start yielding not less than Rs. 2500 crores annually to the Government. Without such return, massive resource mobilisation will never be possible. The balance of payments position is very disconcerting. The supposed increase in export is illusory. In 1974-75, in the first eight months, while exports increased by 36 per cent, imports have increased by 54 per cent resulting in adverse trade balance of Rs. 425. Indian goods are one of the best and cheapest in the world. Unimaginative monolithic bureaucracy which exist primarily for its own sake, with its ruthless inefficiency, cannot be trusted to sell our goods abroad. You must device pragmatic and dynamic means to double your export in the next two years. This is the greatest opportunity. We have tremendous opportunity for augmenting our exports.

Then, Sir, procurement of foodgrains is on the most unrealistic basis. The procurement price of wheat must be fixed at Rs. 125/- per quintal. Five per cent income tax must be levied on those agriculturists who have the benefit of public irrigation. If this is done, we will be collecting Rs. 750 crores in the States which can be used for subsidising the food as well as paying for our exports. Lastly, I suggest this: do not make laws, rules and regulations which most of the honest and responsible citizens are compelled to observe only in their breach. An honest citizen without an unreasonable greed must be allowed to survive with honour and dignity in society. Without ensuring this the double standards which we have adopted will never disappear. Having done this, make corruption and economic offences high treason against the nation and punish the offenders ruthlessly, irrespective of their status and position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): My friend Mr. Salve, than whom parhaps the Finance Minister will not find a more able and enthusiastic advocate seems to be labouring under the delusion that there is some sort of integral link up between that document which is called the Economic Survey and the budget speech which is the fiscal philosophy of the Government and the budget proposals. He quoted extensively from the Economic Survey and I also propose to quote some things which he quoted but for a different purpose in order to show that the Economic Survey says one thing and the Finance Minister does something quite the contrary.

Whatever else this Budget may be, despite everything that Mr. Salve *may try to say, it is not a budget* for growth. It is not a budget which is going to lift up the Five Year Plan out of the stagnation is which it had found itself during the last three or four years. We had zero

rate of growth in agriculture and 1.5 or 2 per cent rate of growth in industry. A budget of grouth means that the process of prowth which has been interrupted, in a very serious way in the last two or three years can be resumed. I am a fraid that this budget does not inspire that hope or confidence, that stagnation will be broken. It is on the other hand very much a budget which will allow businessmen, particularly big businessmen of the organised corporate sector to intensify their plunder. The basic problems of the economic crisis which we are facing need to be very squarely tackled. I am afraid that they are sought to be explained away and the idea is propagated that they are more or less inevitable factors and hence they have to be accepted; within that framework we must do whatever we can. The whole outlook and philosophy is half-hearted; it is a phillosophy and outlook which has no determination and will to break the stagnation.

For example Mr. Salve quoted that the Economic Survey had listed four main factors which had made 1974-75 "a year of unprecedented economic strains in the history of independent India." It lists them as: disproportionate expansion of money supply, unsatisfactory production and procurement of foodgrains, price increase of oil and fertilisers and, fourthly "overall international environment of inflation" The last two of the above four factors, I am prepared to concede, can be described, as indeed they had been described by Government leaders, as the so-called 'global phenomenon. Global insofar as they refer to the capitalist countries, not to socialist countries. What about the first two factors. Are they global phenomena necessarily? We have no answer to it Disproportionate expansion of money supply and the unsatisfactory production and procurement of foodgrains are the first two factors. I cannot for the life of me see how these are primarily external factors at all. One of them flows from the credit policy of our banks and financial institutions. The other one flows from the retreat which the Government carried out on the question of State-trading in foodgrains in order to appease the rich and affluent sections of the farmers. There is nothing international or global about it at all. It is bcause Mr. Subramaniam's speech tries to ignore or cover up this reality that it does not give a correct or an honest picture of the real crisis we are facing. Dependence on food imports to which he referred could not be reduced simply by pumping in new high yielding seeeds and fertilisers or pesticides or other inputs; he laid so much stress on these. Nobody denies these things if supplied in adequate quantities to the farmers would have marginal impact. But this is a sort of what I might call narrow technological approach. It is devoid of any appraisal of the institutional and political obsticles in the agricultural sector which have become deep rooted in our economy. For example, I should like to ask: what percentage of the farmers in the country taken as a whole can really take advantage of such te chnological inputs? There are certain areas in the country where there are certain affluent people who can corner a lion's share of the technical inputs. If you take the country as a whole—we are talking about boosting up food production in the country as awhole—what percentage of farmers can take advantage of those technological inputs? There is a mass of poor peasantry and the number of people who are absolutely landless, call them agricultural labourers or landless people, is growing from year to year. According to the Economic Survey, the number of landless people in 1961, 14 years ago, was 1 5 million; now it is 47.5 million. Even if the food output goes up marginally in absolute terms, where is the serious attempt at procurement? A good crop does not necessarily mean that food comes within the reach of the common man. Where is the serious attempt for procurement by State

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Governments? The State Governments are lowering their targets for procurement and admit failure and say: we cannot get this much. I am glad that Mr. Salve mentioned this. There was a question the other day and Mr. Subramaniam could not give a categorical reply; it related to the extension of the distribution system to the rural areas to protect the vulnerable sections of the community from the near famine and famine conditions which were experienced in so many parts of our country last year.

16 hrs.

What about land reforms? What about the actual distribution of the surplus land, and thereby giving to lakhs of people in the country side a more direct incentive to toil and produce? These are the institutional-*cum*-political factors which have to be tackled, and this cannot be got round simply by saying that we are allocating more money for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. This is what I meant when I said that there was a dichotomy between what the Economic Survey says and the kind of outlook that is projected in the Budget.

The Economic Survey has said:

> "There is considerable evidence to suggest that India's agriculture seems to have lost the momentum for growth it exhibited in the late sixties, and the production of wheat which offered the greatest promise has been declining since 1972-73."

Am I to take it that this decline, this stagnation, this lack of momentum has been due only to the fact that enough technological inputs have not been supplied? Or, is it due to a certain progress which is taking place in the country side where the fruits of prosperity are being garnered by a relatively small handful of people and impoverishment is growing, where the institutional changes of bringing about land reforms are not being carried out, where procurement is being obstructed at every steps?

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI *in the Chair*]

The distribution machinery in the countryside is not there, it breaks down at the slightest challenge.

Similarly, I am afraid that Mr. Subramaniam has been silent on the question of the unrestricted or undesirable increase in money supply. He has not said anything about the deliberate stoking of the fires of inflation which is going on as a result of the tie-up between the big banks on the one hand and bank credit and the credit supply by the financial institutions on the other. What is the use of shutting one's eyes to this?

This is one Government talking, I presume. In yesterday's newspapers, his colleague, Mr. Pai, is quoted in the newspapers as having addressed the meeting of the Opening of the Risk Capital Convention floated by the Industrial Finance Corporation to help promotional activity. Mr. Pai is a very important Minister of this Government, holding a very important portfolio. This is what he is reported to have said at this Convention:

> "Mr. Pai was highly critical of the present attitude and role of financial institutions whose policies, he felt, accentuated the greater and greater involvement of the larger industrial houses. Mr. Pai was particularly critical of the financial institutions playing safe and gravitating towards larger industrial houses which, he said, had the facility of inter-corporate investments and should be able to look after themselves better by drawing on their own strength. These houses, Mr. Pai said, raised very little reseources from the market and came constantly to the financial institutions for loan assistance and investments, including their equity. Mr. Pai said these policies have resulted in the bigger houses receiving greater and greater importance and they have begun dominating the domestic economic and industrial

scene. Since these houses claim that they enjoy the confidence of the people on the basis of their good management and good dividend record, they should have mobilised resources from the general areas of the people."

This is what Mr. Pai says. If this is what is being done by the financial institutions of the Government, the same thing is happening with the Banks. The raising of the bank rate by three or four per cent which was done cannot significantly curb the demand for credit so long as the price and profit expectations of the industrialists and traders remain buoyant. Credit trends show that banks are unable and unwilling to prevent use of credits for building inventories and with-holding stocks from the market And this trend, now I wish to say, has been further accentuated by what has been done last year, Last year, restrictions on dividends and higher profits made by many companies led to more retained earnings. Dividend restrictions mean much greater liquid internal resources remained with the companies. It is true, they were not distributed to the shareholders but neither have those liquid resources increased utilisation of their capacity. There is no increased spending to use them for further expansion. These retained earnings; what have they been used for? Have they not been used for purposes which are inflationary in their impact? Then there has been a recourse by non-banking companies to raise deposits from the market. This went on merrily. It has caused fall in the bank deposit; it has caused diversion of resources from LIC, Unit Trust, provident fund, etc. And these deposits which are raised by the non-banking companies are used for building up inventories which are not subject to Government scrutiny. This inflationary trend is being allowed to go on aggravated and get accentuated. And the plain truth is that these big business men and capitalists are interested only in their profit margin. They are not interested in production as an end itself. Here again, may I remind Mr. Salve of what has the Economic Survey said? It says that it will be unrealistic to assume that the major break through in the rate of industrial production is round the corner because in India there is a sheltered domestic market for industrial products and the incentive to expand by cutting down cost and prices is very largely absent. In such an environment even when objective conditions are favourable to an expansion of output, there is often a tendency on the part of industry to rig up prices and profit margin by restricting their output." These are not my views. This is what the Government Economic Survey itself has said. So whom are we fooling? The whole legacy of the Budget has come to what the *Statesman* has called editorially this morning 'Package of concessions'. The *Stateman* has very approvingly written in its editorial today that the Budget boils down to a package of concessions. I am not going into tax holiday and all those things which were listed by Mr. Salve in the hope that they will placate them, they will cooperate and like good boys will go in for more production and investment. What are we to do? Rub out, forget all the bitter experiences that this country has gone through in this wonderful mixed economy. I am not pleading for communism here. You cannot get communism or socialism like that. But a mixed economy does not mean that you allow one part of the economy to do whatever it likes.

Now, Sir, let us see the jugglery with the high sounding anti-inflationary measure of dividend restriction which was imposed last year, a ceiling of 12 per cent. What is the result of this? It has further encouraged wasteful ostentation and luxury spending in the corporate sector because more liquid resources are lying in their hands. That is number one. Number two, the corporate sector used it in order to make a big hullabaloo in the country which is echoed by Mr. Salve that there is no

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

incentive to investment: All investment has been killed and, therefore, it must be relaxed and, therefore Government immediately must accept this argument. And now the higher dividend declaration is to be allowed though not to be distributed just now for two years. Higher dividend to be allowed at what level, nobody knows. He asks a pertinent question. Is it 23.3 per cent or will it go beyond that? Nobody knows. The Government has not taken the House and the country into confidence. These questions were asked of the spokesmen of the Ministry in a Press conference which was held immediately after the Budget But all the detailed reports which came out show that he did not reply to that. It is true that the additional amount will not be paid to the shareholders just now but neither will it be impounded.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: What do you think of removing the limit on dividends and impounding the same in the hands of the shareholders?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Last year a posture of equitable treatment was struck: On the one hand, companies will not be allowed to declare a higher dividend. On the other hand, the wage-earners and salary earners must part with half of their extra DA and additional wages which will be impounded and frozen. What I am trying to say is now whereas no relief has been given to the wage and salary earners, the dividend declaration ceiling is being removed and that extra money is left in the hands of companies to be used as they like for any purpose, which means more wasteful spending and more inventory building, but no corresponding relief on the other side. I hope the hon. Minister will explain this. Against these impounded compulsory deposits from wage and salary earners, Government is going to borrow Rs. 100 crores from the Reserve Bank, obviously to spend it. It is a funny thing. Does not the Government's concern for restricting money-supply, which was the main reason for asking the wage and salary earners to make compulsory deposits, sound a bit hollow when you find that Government is going to take Rs. 100 crores as loan from the Reserve Bank against those depsots and put it into circulation? It is just a hoax on the working people. The impounding legislation was passed in July, 1974. At that time the All India consumer price index for the working class was 311. In November it rose to 402. We would like to know for what purpose the wage earners were asked to make that sacrifice. The subsequent stabilisation of price index he has talked about is illusory because that is a stabilisation from that level. We began with 311. It went to 402. From there, if it comes down to 400 or 399, you say prices are being stabilised!

The inflationary crisis is a chronic symptom of the present crisis of the economy because it is basically a capitalist economy. You have made sure of only one thing. There is no provision in the budget for DA for the Central Government employees beyond 272 points. That is categorical. They cooperated with you and agreed that the DA due to them upto 272 points would be put into the provident fund etc. and they would not take it immediately. But what happens after 272 points nobody knows. No provision has been made for it.

I come to the taxation proposals. Rs. 750 crores are the identified tax arrears, apart from the huge amount of tax evasion which is going on undetected. In spite of this, there is a big boom in the central tax revenue. Collection of revenue has gone up considerably and the whole pattern of the new taxation proposals is to give what the Finance Minister called a stimulus to the organised corporate sector, but to cripple the small-scale and unorganised sector and even to cripple the public sector in some cases, as in the case of copper. What is your idea. You want to finish off the Hindustan Copper Corporation

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You do not understand it at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes; please explain it. You want to fleece the common man through a fresh round of price hike. These proposals have been welcome by nobody but by the monopolists, their journals and the stock exchanges. The reason is quite clear. If we see the percentage share in the total tax revenue of indirect taxes, in 1950-51 the percentage share of indirect tax in the total tax revenue was 56 per cent; in 1965-66, it had gone up to 71 per cent and in 1975-76, it has gone upto 82 per cent. The porcentage share of the direct taxes has come down, in the same period, from 44 per cent to 29 per cent and from 29 per cent to 18 per cent. No wonder, some people who are liable to direct taxes are very very happy about it

As far as additional excise duties are concerned, despite whatever the official spokesman may say that they will not increase prices by more than one per cent or two per cent and so on, this exercise is carried out every year; we know it. But it does put up prices all round and it does disturb the common man's budget. He has also a budget. The common man has his family budget also and that budget is completely disrupted every time. But even after this, the estimated deficit financing, of course, will prove illusory, as it had in the past, because there will be no corresponding increase in the supply of goods and food. The allocations which have been made are, in real terms, actually less than last year's. If the allocations in absolute terms are increased by 20 per cent or 23 per cent, it actually means that you are giving less money than last year; because in the meantime, the prices have gone up by 30 per cent, and therefore, there cannot be any corresponding increase in the supply of commodity and food to counterbalance this deficit financing. In fact, it will far out run the supply.

do not want to speak about *khandsari*. It was mentioned here, I am glad, by two speakers on the opposite sides of the House I have also been receiving alarming reports that the *khandsari* units are closing down What is the idea? The free sale sugar you are taxing. All right. Previously, you were taxing 30 per cent free sale sugar Then it was made 35 per cent. People who cannot get enough sugar in the levy sale, that is, on the rationcards, they have to buy a part of their requirement of sugar from the free sale sugar of which the prices, of course, are being put up. But why *khandsari* should be taxed? Then power-looms have also been mentioned. Why not alcohol? I do not understand it. Government never seems to be bothered about alcohol.

As far as petrol is concerned, I agree There are affluent people with cars in this country, apart from taxis and scooters Let us leave them out. But may I know one thing from you and it is this? People who have got cars, doctors or other small people, why should they have to foot the petrol bill for Ministers' cars? This increase in price in petrol means that every time the expenses on running of thousands of official cars, staff cars, Ministers' cars and so on will go up and it is the common man who has to foot that bill. He is being taxed to pay that bill Why should he do it? These are highly immoral things which are being done.

There is one percent *ad valorem* duty imposed on all other items which are not specifically mentioned and on all production units employing 50 or more workers. I plead with Mr. C. Subrahmaniam to consider that whether at least the small scale sector should not be left out of this. Why do you want to cripple the small scale sector? I do not know it books will come within this. Nobody has raised that point. I don't think in any country of the world, there is an excise duty on books. It means a duty on knowledge. Books are not actually manufactured

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that way. Of course, they are printed in the presses and published and press comes under the definition of Factory Act. As far as I can understand, books will be included.

So, Sir, I accuse the Finance Minister of producing a budget which will only raise prices further but thereby will de-stabilise the economy still further. Now there are big advocates of destabilisation, as he knows, abroad and inside the country, whose whole political approach and political objective is based on the theory of destabilisation. You know it very well; so I do not have to spell it out. Nothing could please them more than destabilisation. These external and internal forces, which are working for destabilisation, have been spreading more economic unrest and chaos in the country. And they can be exploited by reactionary parties. I say this budget is the biggest assistance to JP's movement that can possibly be there. All this mock fighting here by Shri Piloo Mody will not take in anybody. Instead of fighting this danger, you are helping it to grow. Instead of seriously trying to hold the price line, because you have got a certain bias, it is making you put the burden on the ordinary consumer and the small businessmen, and to give a free rein to what is called the corporate sector, which is really the big business. They are the biggest gainers from inflated prices. This will only bring things to a more explosive point. Politically, the explosive point is already coming in this country, and this budget will not help to improve the matters. In fact, it will accelerate this crisis further. Please look at it from this point of view. It is these people who want that there should be destabilisation of the economy. And if you want to fight them, it has to be done not only politically but you have to fight them on the economic front also.

This budget, as I said earlier, holds out no hope of breaking this stagnation of development. And if you ask me "please give an alternative budget" or if you say "well, if you are the Finance Minister, what would you do?", I am prepared to make some proposals, if I am given another half an hour to speak. But he knows our proposals very well. We repeat them every year on the floor of the House. So, I am not going into that whole list. But I will say one or two things again.

For instance, structural changes in the agrarian economy are necessary. *It has nothing to do with socialism or* communism. It is a question of breaking the relics of the old past, the feudal obstacles which are there in the economy. You cannot modernise Indian agriculture simply by saying "I will give you pesticides, fertilizer, water and seeds", though they are no doubt imporant.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But let them start with them at least.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, there should be effective check on the growth of the monopolies, including multi-national corporations. If it is not done, you will never be able to cope with this question of black money, of losing resources, potential resources which have been drained out in so many ways. You will never be able to do it and you will never be able to get industrial development by placating these gentlemen, who are not interested except as far as their profits are concerned.

Effective price controls and control of the distribution system of essential commodities is an absolute must, as Shri Subramaniam himself said in reply to a question the other day. I have not got a copy here but I am sure he stands by his word. There is no other way of effectively checking and controlling the price except to have control over the distribution system, which will bring at least the essential commodities within the reach of the common man at controlled prices, fixed prices. But the implica-

tions of bringing about such a distribution system are very far-reaching. That means you will have confrontation with certain powerful vested interests. Whether you are prepared to do that, you must tell us.

There must be big and bold investments. Where? In the state sector. But there your philosophy now, which began by saying "no more nationalisation" ended up by saying that even in the public sector some of the units are prepared to sell shares to the public.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A sound policy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Of course, you are completely with them, I know. This is where you unite with them. That is the tragedy of the whole system.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But they would not do it because of you. If they are prepared to be sensible, I will support them. I am not ashamed of that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the biggest certificate which you have got, Mr. Subramaniam.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He says I am not doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Kindly do not go along this path which you are taking, which is basically the part of surrender to those interests who are trying to blackmail you by holding the economy in their grip, particularly the industrial sector. And this way if you now suddenly adopt this policy that investment in the State sector must be held back, it does not work. We are not able to run it properly and efficiently. Therefore, go slow on this and try to cajole and persuade these private sector people to go and invest more which they will never do and they take the money from your institutions and your banks. They don't pay the bill.

Therefore, Sir, the broad outlook of this budget is totally a negative one and disappointing one, it is not meant for growth at all and therefore, I am sorry to say that we cannot support this budget at all. There are many things in the budget. If I pick out them one by one it will take a lot of time for me to discuss on them. But I am talking about the broad attitude, the broad philosophy, the broad pattern of tax proposals and these are surely negative ones, they are anti-democratic and they are not democratic because the general majority of people, the mass of people are being hit and it is only serving the interests of a few who are in any case trying to hold the economy to ransom.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, I welcome the budget on certain specific features and in view of the present difficult economic and political situation. Sir, the budget as we see it today, and the budget speech of the Finance Minister in which he has specifically expressed his own views and the views of the Government show that the country is trying its best to check inflation on one hand and on the other the enemies of our basic economy on both the industrial and the agricultural fronts. Sir, the human efforts like compulsory deposit scheme, anti-smuggling drive operation and the tendency of the Government policy to control the expansion of money supply have to create an impact and we cannot say at the moment that we are prospering. At the same time, we should not unnecessarily get disillusioned that we are doomed. So, with these views I would like to make my comments on the budget proposals as placed by the Finance Minister on the floor of the House. I just want to cite two or three examples before I go to the detailed content of my speech today. As from our own party, Mr. Salve and as from the Opposition party, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, have tried to confront us with the issue of mixed economy or no mixed economy. Sir, with all the capacity that I possess in

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the party and in this Parliament, as a completely committed soldier of the socialist movement, I can surely say that the concept of mixed economy is not one which implies that it is the only means to achieve socialism. It is only a process being tried as an experimental measure. We should isolate ourselves from it ultimately if we have to achieve socialism and it should be avoided from the scene of our society.

With all confidence, I may quote Pandit Nehru and his dream which came to reality, the speech not of 1947 not of 1955, not the speech where he tried to emphasise on socialistic pattern of society in Avadi and the concept of democratic society in Bhubaneshwar but his speech of 1929 in Nagpur, at the 44th Session of the Indian National Congress. He said:

> "I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican and I am not a believer in Kings and Princess and in the order which produces the modern kings of industrialists who have greater power over the lives and fortunes of the men than even the kings of old"

I would also like to quote another line which will clinch this argument of the concept of mixed economy.

> "But the balance has been and is terribly weighted on one side and to maintain this *status quo* is to maintain injustice and exploitation. The only way to right is to do away with the domination of one class over another."

If this is the concept of Pandit Nehru in 1929, in 1975 when you are facing extreme inflation in the economy and the economic condition as such is not sound enough, as per the Budget Speech of the hon Finance Minister, I must try to suggest with all my capacity certain features which the Government must try to adopt within the framework of Budget proposals.

As regards the effective steps towards improving food situation, as the Finance Minister has rightly suggested, we are all anxious about it. The Finance Minister's Speech or his Budget proposals give two pictures. One is the mobilisation of the resources and the other is to meet the gap and to project a new picture of the next year's economy. These entirely comprise a complete document of Budget or trend of economy of a country.

Resource mobilisation through direct and indirect taxes and our effort to gear up the economy should be the things to give emphasis on development of agriculture. When I hear the slogans, like, more production of food, more development of agriculture, I really get inspired, being a citizen of a developing nation. But I do not understand, when the Government puts more emphasis on development of agriculture, more production of food and more assistance in the form of pesticides fertilisers, etc. for the growth of agriculture and for more production, why should the Government keep quiet? Why should the Finance Minister not make an exercise to see that the resource mobilisation also comes from the agricultural sector, through agricultural incometax in a very big way?

I say this because, now-a-days, it is a fact that in Punjab and Haryana which is called a land of green revolution or in the belt of Godavari and Andhra Pradesh to which area Mr. Reddy belongs, all persons possessing 20—30 acres of land are enjoying all the benefits of the Government, whether in terms of power or irrigation or fertilisers or pesticides. They are growing more food. According to the figures of the Reserve Bank of India Economic Survey, it is not coming to the mouths of the people for not having effective public distribution system, not having a bold and scientific procurement policy and not having sufficient incentives to the landless labour as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said.

I think, it will further create frustration. The hungry people may get food for today or tomorrow in the name of giving food like doles by showing sympathy or mercy. Again, the *kulaks*, the rural landlords will use their money in such a fashion that, ultimately, another anti-smuggling drive will have to be launched after, say, five years. I say all this because I have specific information. I ask the Finance Minister: Is it not a fact that, as he is fighting against smuggling in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other places, there is another smuggling going on in the rural areas which I will call as power smuggling? In Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and in Western UP., you go and see and check up from the Energy Ministry that there is smuggling of power. At the rate of not less than 30 per cent, smuggling of power is being done deliberately by those who are possessing 20—30 acres of land. Who is to pay for that? You are not at all increasing the rate of electricity. It is kept as it is. I do feel that in the name of increasing food production, after 10 years, I do not know who will be there....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Anyhow, you will be there.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I do not know. Therefore, I would like to propose one thing. You kindly look at the position. I would like to clarify my point further. On the basis of land tenure system and land reforms, with sufficient support price and minimum wage policy, if it is done, I do feel that the production would be more. How is deficit budget to be met? Deficit budget is to be met by more resources. And how can more resources be generated? It is in terms of more production. And how can there be more production. Unless there is a self-sufficient economy; and there are less imports and more exports. If there are less imports and more exports, if there is more production and equal distribution, then a self-sufficient economy can be evolved.

I would like to say a few things before you today about agricultural resource mobilisation. The revised estimate of Rs. 270 crores allocation includes Rs. 50 crores for the Agricultural Finance Corporation and Rs 25 crores or so for the rural electrification programmes and other things. I have already spoken about power smuggling in the rural areas and about consolidation of the financial strength in the rural areas. The new Finance Minister will try to convince me that more food production will ultimately increase the national economy in terms of distribution—the quality of distribution—and in terms of national growth. But what I fear is that if, in this year also as in the last year, the purchase price and the fixed price of wheat go up higher and higher, (I am thankful to the Government for restricting the price of cotton) in no terms will we be able to call off the distaster which we will have to face in the next four months. Already there has started a sympathetic feeling for those who came to Delhi with Jayaprakash Narain in a great procession. They are getting encouragement now a days and if the price of wheat and other things go up, automatically, it will further strengthen the hands of Jayaprakash Narain. I entirely agree with what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said in this regard.

So, what I would like to submit is that the agricultural production programme should be made more effective through the public distribution measures. Otherwise, it will not help us; it will help the hoarders and millions of people will further starve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is only 10 minutes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You will have to give me some time. I would like to say another thing about a very important item—about the import of petrochemicals, food-grains and other things. How can we meet the budget or the bill of imports? Of course, it

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is by the effective performance of exports. This morning, while listening to the answer of the Commerce Minister in regard to MMTC—why petro-chemicals were not being taken etc.,—you might have been thinking as to what could be the basic reason behind it. But I would like to say that there is sluggishness in the total output of the industrial sector. Things are not being taken—many things like steel and other things. Day before yesterday, when I went to contact the Steel Minister, somebody was coming out—the General Manager of a factory—and he was telling me that the materials are not being taken because the power for purchasing things is not there. Without the purchasing power, the right to purchase and the enthusiasm or incentives for purchasing are not there. Therefore, at the moment, if we are to remove this problem, we have to take a look at the position of purchasing power. An example of global inflation had been given and how it reflects on every country. That is true, and it is a serious matter. In spite of the various steps taken by the Finance Minister, the purchasing power of the people is still so low that they cannot meet the bill of even 3 to 4 per cent of whatever is going to the market at the moment. Therefore, we must look to the increasing of purchasing power. The fertiliser bill is going up. I am glad that the Ministry has allotted sufficient funds for fertilisers, etc. But why only for chemical fertilisers? Why not for organic manure also? If we have the tendency to increase only the import and production of chemical fertilisers and if we ignore the organic manures again the bill will go up and in no case the rural peasantry or the agricultural people will get justice. We have no funds allotted for organic manure. This is one of the defects in the process of thinking of agricultural revolution in this country.

Now I come to the unemployment problem. It has been answered on the floor of this House that the number of educated job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 1973 was 3901.6 thousands and the number as on 31st December, 1974 was 4032.2 thousands. The employment generated in 1973 was 119.8 lakhs in the public sector, in 1974 it was 124.9 lakhs in the tor, in 1974 it was 124.9 lakhs in the public sector and 67.7 lakhs in the private sector. You will be surprised to know that the nationalised banks are taking much more interest in giving advances and loans for investment to the monopoly houses and the private sector than to the small scale industries. I have figures with me, and if I had time, I could have explained it in detail. What is going on in the nationalised banks is not clearly reflecting the policy of the Government and the Ministry. Why I have cited the unemployment problem is because this is the basic problem, on account of which people are going to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's movement; some young people have been drawn there for two or three days. Of course, they know that they will frustrate them also. Even then, they are going there. I am citing only one example in this regard.

Regional imbalance in the economy is one of the important points for the discontent in the nation at the moment. I can cite my own State and Orissa in this regard. We had the First Finance Comission, the Second Finance Commission, the Third Finance Commission and the Fourth Finance Commission. You will be surprised to know about the peculiar arrangement that was made by the Planning Ministry. It was decided that where the realisation was high and the population was less, no incentive should be given. At that time, in my State the realisation was high and the population was less; therefore, we were deprived of grants-in-aid from the First to the Fourth Finance Commissions. When the Fifth

and the Sixth Finance Commissions came, the decision was that no incentive should be given to places where the populaion was big and where the realisation was less. Now in our State the population is large and the realisation is less. Again we are being deprived of grants-in-aid. This is a deliberate attempt. I would like to say that the nationalist movement and the extremist movement were started in my State not by the blessings and the dynamic talk of Mr. Mao-tse-Tung, but because of the serious imbalances for which the proposals of these Finance Commissions were responsible. If it continues, I repeat, it will not only strengthen the hands of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan; it will strengthen the hands of the right extremists and the left extremists. To avoid that, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that the Sixth Finance Commission do give equal justice for all the States.

With all these feelings, I would like to conclude my speech I congratulate the Finance Ministry for their effective role against the smugglers. But that cannot be stopped unless they confiscate all their properties. I do not know whether my friends from Andhra are here. Some smugglers have been caught in the Godavari area. They have a link in the rural agricultural belt also. There are people who are shouting about urban property ceiling and also about land reforms For your information I would like to submit that many of these kulaks are now having properties in the urban areas; at the same time, they have black and shady deallings in the rural areas also. My appeal to the Fiance Minister is not to be discouraged by their shoutings but take immediate stops for both urban property ceiling and land reforms so that these people are trapped.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Sir, I am very glad that the son of Tamil Nadu has been given the honour of presenting the nation's budget after a long lapse of time. We all know that wherever Shri Subramaniam goes, he would leave a mark; whether good or bad, that is a different thing. When he was Finance Minister of Madras, the budget of Madras State crossed hundred crores. Here he came and the budget of Government of India has crossed the ten thousand crores level.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the clear-cut identification of the twin priorities of food and energy and for earmarking adequate allocations. The question is, how is he going to implement them? Had we achieved what all we had planned on paper. there would not be any need for re-emphasising agriculture and energy which are the very A.B.C. of development of a country like India.

In the Economic Survey, it is mentioned that the year 1974-75 was a year of unprecedented economic strains in the history of India. If we have a look at last year's Economic Survey, we find the same words. This has become the repetitive them for the past so many years. Our economy is out of joint not for this year, or last year, but for the last one decade.

In this survey, it is stated that during 1973-74, national income increased by 3.1 per cent. I beg to contest these figures We know that it is a quick estimate of the Central Statistical Organization. We all know, what happened to the quick estimates of Central Statistical Organization during the year 1972-73. The Central Statistical Organisation made a quick estimate and indicated 4 per cent increase of national income. But what happened to that later? They had to eat their own humble pie They had a re-survey and accepted that the national income 1972-73 had declined by 9 per cent. I feel that they have made a mistake because it is very clear that during that year, the official estimate of food production was only 111 million tonnes. Now the latest figures are 103 million tonnes. There is a drop of 7 per cent. We are having a minus growth rate or a negative growth. Our national income has dec-

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

lined. Absolutely and relatively our performance is the poorest in Asia, definitely poorer that that of China and Pakistan, perhaps better than the war-devastated Bangladesh.

Delay in decision-making at the appriate time has increased the costs. For example, in my State, for the 4th stage of Kundah Hydro-electric Scheme, there was delay of 4½ years on the part of Government of India to decide whether generating machine could be imported from Canada or Russia. The result was that while in 1967, the cost was 119 lakhs, it has now increased to 1154 lakhs. Then take for example, Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant. It should have been ready by 1974, it seems now that it would not be ready even before 1980. It is said that a change in the technical know-how from Canada to France has caused this delay.

The Finance Minister gets encominums from all other States because of the budget support for the power sector. We, from Tamil Nadu, are, however, disappointed at the provision for Neyveli Lignite. It is only producing 3 million tonnes against the target of 6.7 million tonnes. There is a programme to convert the fertilizer plant from oil firing to lignite, but we find that only five crores have been provided for the year 1974-75, whereas last year, an amount of Rs. 44.77 crores was allocated.

Take the case of the Tuticorin Thermal Station. The total financial requirement is Rs. 119 crores and the annual requirement is Rs. 25 crores. The Central Water and Power Commission agreed for Rs. 17 crores but the Government of India allotted only Rs. 6 crores in the next year. So, definitely the first unit will not be commissioned in 1978. So also the second unit will not be possible before 1979

Every Finance Minister who adorns the seat there in the Treasury Benches never forgets his State. We had the late-lamented Shri T. T. Krishnamachari from Tamil Nadu as Finance Minister. There are several public undertakings even now which stand as monuments of his efforts here. Now, I want to put a question to hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam. What are you going to do for Tamil Nadu? What is going to be your contribution?

I have two suggestions. As he knows well, we have used up our water resources. We are far away from the coal fields. We have been demanding that the Kalpakkam atomic power station should be expanded. We are also demanding a second mine cut to Support a thousand megawatt power station. The total potential of Nayveli will be 2000 million tonnes.

Experience has shown that we should take a bold and telescopic view in these matters. When I ask the Finance Minister who represents Tamil Nadu in the Cabinet, it should not be mistaken that this is an open call for favouritism. In a federal set-up there is always a competition to grab resources In fact, what I would implore the hon. Minister from Tamil Nadu is to follow the practice that was practised day in and day in and day out by his other colleagues from the States like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. I do remember that during 1971 Andhra Pradesh asked for a central assistance of Rs. 77 crores but it got only Rs. 43 crores. Tamil Nadu asked for Rs.67 crores and it got only Rs. 60 crores. I would only repeat what the *Statesman* of June 17, 1971 has said:

> "Maharashtra asked for Rs. 38 crores but, for unstated reasons....

These are the words used by the *Statesman*.

> '..the Centre gave Rs. 49 crores." They asked for Rs. 38 crores but got Rs. 49 crores. So also UP got Rs. 106 crores, the highest amount. So far given, of central assistance to any State in India. The reason is very obvious. The Finance Minister was from Maharashtra and the Prime Minister is from UP. . . .

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): It is the largest State That you forget.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Is not this favouritism practised here every day? That is why my request to the hon. Finance Minister to come to the help of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is the population of these States?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Let us not go into that Even now they get the largest central assistance

SHRI VASANT SATHE Population is not relevant?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I do not deny it But only the other day, no less a person than Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, a former Cabinet Minister, accused that the South is being neglected in the matter of railway lines. For example, he said that more than Rs. 6.5 crores allotted to Tamil Nadu for development of new railways has been diverted to UP or Bihar during Mr. Mishra's time (*Interruptions*) Of course, the Minister has refuted it, but that is only for record purposes

I know regarding Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari railway line foundation was laid in 1972 by no less a person than the hon Minister It is due for completion in 1976, but it has not gone beyond the foundation stone .

SHRI VASANT SATHE You are spoiling your case by bringing in parochial considerations

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN You are parochial

SHRI VASANT SATHE Even if you have a temptation, you should not

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Let us face the facts Here, where everybody is parochial, why should I not be? There is no rationale or logic in the allocation of funds I am pleading for my State and I want my part of India should be developed and enriched.

SHRI VASANT SATHE You say that We will support you But don't say that the Minister belongs to that State, therefore, 'do this'

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN. He should follow the footsteps for his colleagues. This is what I wanted...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) You are not helping me

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN I know the hon Minister is not such a type We all remember the events of 1969. .

SHRI VASANT SATHE Actually you are tying his hands even if he wants to do something for Tamil Nadu as in that case the charge will be that he is indulging in favouritism.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: But he should be bold enogh to face that charge like his other colleagues I know the Finance Minister was not of such a kind During 1969 we had drought and the Centre came in a very big way to help At that time Shri Subramaniam issued a statement that everything was green in Tamil Nadu. I could not expect any kind of favouritism If he could not help Tamilnadu, let him not stand in the way of what Tamilnadu should get ultimately Absolutely there is no considerable provision for the three steel plants In the *Hindu* of 2nd March 1975 the following has appeared

> "Work on the three new steel plants in the south has been postponed for the time being because of their long gestation nature, a spokesman of the Union Finance Ministry said to-day"

This has come from the official spokesman of the Finance Ministry The DMK got the steel plant for Salem by using the political leverage during the pre-1971 period when Tamilnadu had no representative in the Central Cabinet I know hon Minister Shri C.

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

Subramaniam is one of the god-fathers of the Salem steel plant. Now it seem that programme has been postponed not only in Sale but in other two southern plants also. I have a doubt that there is a conspiracy to sabotage the souther steel plants. They are, in fact the commitments of the Fourth Plan But at that time the expansion of Tatas was never contemplated. Suddenly, a gentleman from Tatas joins the Steel Ministry. Suddenly everything changes in the Steel Ministry. Even though the Tatas have no ways and means and the Centre have to finance the entire operation, that was taken up on principle. This is the thin end of the wedge. As Dasturs and the Consulting Wing of the Hindustan Steel were engaged in preparing the project report of the plants, the job was given to a Japanese firm. Again Tatas wanted to modernise. Government stepped in and the prices were almost doubled. It Tatas are in difficulties or they are not in a position to modernise their plants the straight answer is nationalisation But you did not do it. You nationalise Indian Iron and Steel Company. but you did not nationalise Tatas, even though LIC and other public finance institutions are holding 40 per cent of the share.

Sir, Mr. Wadud Khan until yesterday an employee of Tatas joined the Steel Department. Then they sabotage the steel plant. Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro was taken up I want to put a question. Have you ever examined the comparable figures of expension of Rourkela and Bhilai? No, because you wanted to please the Soviet lobby. Here, for this purpose Wadud Khan is of very ideal type because he has two face—once face looking towards the Communist Party—the Soviet Lobby because he was a former card holder of the Communist Party and at the same time as a former employee of Tatas he was looking towards Tatas. The result is that the southern plants are postponed. Very soon, it will be no wonder if they are abandoned. The General Managers of Vijay Nagar and VIZAG are sitting her ein New Delhi for the last two weeks. That is why I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister, what is he going to do? Is he going to postpone or abandan the southern steel plants? If abandonment or postponement happens during Mr. Subramaniam's period, it will be like the mother strangulating her own child.

Sir, regarding the overdrafts, the southern States are not treated on par with some of the northern States. On 21st February in answer to a question the hon. Minister said 'Giving overdrafts to States are stopped completely. Mr. Mavalankar put a question to which the Minister said: 'No sensible Government will ask for overdraft and even if they ask we won't give'. That was the answer given. There is a news item which has appeared on March 1 which says: 'U.P. and Bihar have run-off overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India, a Finance Ministry spokesman admitted.' The Minister said that nothing is there on 21st February. This news item continuing says: 'The Reserve Bank of India did not and could not refuse overdrafts to the States because of their political influence with the Centre'. This is from *Mail*. What happened when southern States like Kerala and Karnataka which wanted overdrafts last year? They were refused. Kerala's cheques were not honoured. They could not pay contractors. They could not even pay their employees.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

I do not know why the Minister replied like that on 21st February while answering the question. I want a clarification from the Minister, as otherwise, it would be misleading the House.

Regarding food subsidy there is discrimination. From 1969-70 to 1974-75 an amount of Rs. 746 crores have been

spent. This is essentially for wheat. During this year 1975-76 the Ministry allotted Rs. 295 crores for import of food and it is essentially wheat. For import of wheat the subsidy works out to Rs. 55.92 per quintal. In case of indigenous wheat the subsidy works out to Rs. 4.98 per quintal. In the case of rise, this is procured at about Rs. 125 per quintal on an average and this is being sold at Rs. 150 per quintal as against an economic cost of Rs. 148.26, thus enabling the Centre to make a nominal gain of Rs. 1.74 per quintal. They make profit in rice but at the same time they subsidise wheat. So, in these total of 7 or 8 years an amount of Rs. 1141 crores have been spent in subsidising wheat and in importing wheat. It is a very sensitive area. Same concession is not shown to south. Tamilnadu is one of the grips of drought. The Finance Minister knows this very well. We wanted to import food from Thailand; we were told that Thailand is ready to give and even United States can spare some rice but this was denied to us. While you import wheat at huge cost to the exchequer you subsidise wheat, why should you not do that for rice also? For a hungry person food is the first essential thing. We have been told: Change your food habits. It is very difficult to change the food habits overnight. This kind of statement will not be tolerated by rice eaters. I want to put a question: Are rice-eaters treated as second class citizens? At least to create an impression among the common man that they are treated on par with wheat eaters, at least to create the psychological feeling, I would request the Minister, let him use his good offices to import something, let him get a token import of rice from America or Thailand. We have got the Finance Minister from Tamil Nadu after TTK and Home Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy,.. after Rajaji. Now we are having Shri T.A. Pai in a very important portfolio. It seems, it is thought that by giving sufficiently higher jobs to these people, the people of South may remain satisfied. Sir, we want a legitimate share in the development fund of India. I want to repeat here what Shri Virendra Patil said in the Rajya Sabha. I quote:

> If the centre continues its stepmotherly attitude and ignores the development of the South, then, in due course, it will have to pay a heavy price for that."

These words may be very familiar to the hon. Finance Minister. These are the words uttered by Shri Virendra Patil in the Rajya Sabha.

Again before the budget was released on 21st February 1975 a news item appeared in the Economic Times. It said that with their successive signs of fond hope, industrialists expect the Union Minister for Finance, Shri Subramaniam's budget to bring cheer to the private sector. In fact, I think the hon. Minister for Finance has not belied their hope. A bunch of concessions has been proposed to them like the restoration of tax holiday, exemption of intercorporate dividends derived from new companies etc. Once again the emphasis is on production and not on social justice. Out of the tax proposal of Rs. 288 crores, 278 crores are due from indirect taxes alone. In fact, he has increased the levy on free market sugar. Why? He has given his answer in part B of his statement that it is with a view to reducing the consumption of sugar for less essential uses and releasing more quantities for export. What is going to be the additional export because of this effort? He further says in Part A, that the export next year will at least be of the same order as this year. Is it not contradictory? I hope the Minister will explain the situation clearly. He says that the price of levy sugar will not go up. It is not so. It will rise and I want him to know that this will earn a profit of Rs. 150 crores for the sugar barons. In fact Mr. Subrama-

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

niam has made a fiscal history by levying 1 per cent advalorem excise duty on everything produced under the sun in India. It is very clear that that is in the nature of a multipoint tax. It partakes the colour of turnover tax also. In India half the goods are produced by the public sectors alone. So, due to the incresed cost, the profits of all the public sectors undertakings are likely to be reduced and the multiple effect on price by the proportionate excise duty will be felt next year. I would request the Minister to be selective in this item. He brought all the commodities in the tax net. As Shri Piloo Mody and other said even books have been included in the tax net. I would request the Minister to be selective. In this kind of impost, by putting in an advalorem tax of one per cent, he has eroded into the limited sphere of the States also. Further, from the past several years, almost every year, we have been increasing the excise duty. Wheneyer the Finance Minister is itching in to raise the excise duty, nobody has said as to what is the effect of the excise duty on the price structure. How much has it contributed to the increase in prices? So, it is hightime that the Finance Ministry should have a call to study the effect of excise duty on the price structure.

The private sector is now very happy because of the concession given by the Finance Minister. For example, the tax concession is already extended to hotels. It is nothing but prevertion of priority. We all know that a four crore luxury hotel is equivalent to the construction of 8,000 low costs houses of Rs. 5,000/-each. If you construct a four crore luxury hotel, we are offering the construction of 8,000 low cost houses at Rs. 5,000 each There are not enough material and financial resources to build both the luxury hotel and 8,000 low cost houses. Sir, in the same logic if we build a luxury hotel, 30,000 poor indians will continue to be homeless. Again if you construct Rs. 4 crore hotel you are postponing 1000 primary health centres. You are extending the development rebate concession to ships acquired before January 1977. Recently Garden Reach Shipyard Calcutta built a luxury liner at the cost of Rs. 6½ lacs. It means we are deferring building 2 ships for commonman's travel. By the same logic if you manufacture 3 cars at the cost of Rs. 1 lakh you defer production of one pasenger bus. If no further distinction is made between luxury and essential production, and between small and large houses or if income inequalities have lost their place in your economic agenda or if public sector is relegated to the background then it is your duty to tell the country. What is the Planning Commission doing? It seems there is Plan holiday. The first year of the Plan has been irrevocably lost. Where is the Fifth Plan? It is not to be seen. Formerly budget was the instrument of Plan implementation. Now, budget determines what the plan should be. Now, we are virtually on a Plan holiday The only satisfaction is that the Annual Plans are not discontinued. The Annual Plan is nothing but arthimetical addition of allocations in the Central and State budgets. What happened to the proclaimed objects of removal of poverty, self-reliance, zero foreign aid, curbing of monopolies and reducing inequalities? What happened to your much advertised programmes of employment and minimum needs? The allocation is either non-existent or negligible. The special nutrition schemes for slum and tribal children, rural manpower schemes, and national loan scholarships which have been started by the Centre with a lot of fanfare are now continued by States without any additional Central assistance.

I would say that this budget rings the deathknell of the ideology put across to the people during the midterm poll. At the end I would say if there is no Plan or if there is Plan holiday then it is the duty of the Government to tell the House and the people about it. I say to the hon. Minister that there is dobut in our mind that South has been neglected. All the three southern steel plants have

been abandoned. You are favouring States like U.P. and Bihar by giving them overdrafts. We have doubts in our mind. Even in your budget you have allocated a lot of resources and have subsidised wheat but that concession has not been shown to rice. I would request you to please clarify about Salem Steel Plant.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Sir, I do not know whether I should consider myself fortunate or unfortunate for having to speak after and from Tamil Nadu. But I assure you I will not take the stand of the Shiv Sena. Instead I will try to amuse with a different kind of outlook towards this budget.

Sir, every year my wife and I have a treat on budget day. After hearing the prevailing Finance Minister's speech for an hour or more, I collect my bundle of papers and make a eline for home, as far as possible avoiding everybody. My wife greets me with a bundle of newspapers dated previous year's 1st of March. In them I read the comments made by my prominent and not so prominent colleagues on this and that side of the House. With due respects to them all, I thank them for providing yearly material for hilariousness Without wanting to ridicule anyone, Sir, after a period of one year not only do the assessments prove mostly inaccurate but also sometimes farcical It is as if the mischievous press reporters set us a trap every year, and year after year some of us fall into that trap just to satisfy our vanity and see our names in print! Nor are we, Parliamentarians, alone in this the so called financial experts are, if anything, even worse! Whereas the comments of the politicians run along expected lines—the Opposition having a dig at the Government; the Congressmen thinking that under the given circumstances, no Finance Minister could have done better—the experts insist on predicting with actual figures, which prove hopelessly wrong! For instance, last year the Finance Secretary of the Department had the gumption to say that the budget will affect prices only to the extent of ½ per cent! He went wrong by a full century—if he had said "½ century" he would have been more correct, for the prices actually rose by 25 per cent.

On budget day, Sir, I take the entire family to a treat to whichever happens at the moment to be our favourite restaurant, since we know that it will be the last meal we can have there before the prices go up further and the quality of food deteriorates!

I there are heavy taxes on cosmetics, Sir, then on the way home from dinner I choose the most opportune moment to tell my wife, with the best smile I can muster, that she looks best in natural colours! This year, however, since my wife was present in the galleries to listen to the budget, she was able to surprise me by returning the compliment. "Well" she said "I know the prices of shaving cream and blades will be also up this year, but I think you will look quite all right even with a beard" Well, Sir, much as I am thankful for a considerate wife and much as I enjoy and respect the friendship of both the Speaker and Shri Chandrasekhar, growing a beard is not exactly my cup of tea!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That has also become costlier now.

SHRI NIMBALKAR. Speaking of tea, Sir, that is "the most unkind cut of all" Just as the French would not like their wine prices to go up—they consider it a staple drink—so, nothing could hurt the Indian people more than the taxes on tea. I would like to remind the Finance Minister that once for raising the price of beer by only one penning in Bavaria the people of Munich actually revolted. I can only hope that this tax will bring about no more than at the most a storm in the tea cup!

At least one State has come round to realise the wisdom of the kind of taxes I have always proposed, and I am thankful that my own State of Maharashtra is giving the lead in this. It is raising tax for its full-employ-

[Shri NimbalKar]

ment programme; it may be described as a "need-based tax". Unfortunately, including the salaried class also in this is a move in the wrong direction. But one thing is certain that Maharashtra's full employment programme will only succeed if other States also join it, and this can only happen if the Centre takes interest not only by providing funds, even more funds, but also by persuading other States to adopt similar moves. The same thing applies to the monopoly procurement of cotton programme. The Maharashtra Government would do well to have the nearby States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat follow the same policy. Only then will they succeed. Here again it is the Centre that must take the initiative in uniting the States for this purpose.

Some people have been wrongly impressed, in my opinion, by the unprecedented increase in the tax collection of 1974-75. In money terms, the Centre's tax revenues rose by 27 per cent over 1973-74. Hofever, the average rise in prices between 1973 and 1974 has also been of the order of 27 per cent. Since from December 1973 to December 1974, the rise amounted to 19 per cent, even with the most optimistic estimate, the real increase in tax revenues can be just about 8 per cent. This period also saw a rise of 3 to 4 per cent in the yield of the new levies, although it is as high as 12 per cent in money terms. However much any Finance Minister may use his fantasy in inventing the new taxes, the fact remains that in 1965-66, the Government had virtually exhausted many new avenues for raising taxes. It should, therefore, be obvious that tax revenues can now be increased by only raising industrial output. The fortunate part of it is that the outlook for this is by no means bleak.

Deplorable as it is, ever-increasing reliance continues to be placed on indirect taxes. The percentage of share of indirect taxes to the total tax revenue of the Central Government which was 56 per cent in 1950-51, was 71 per cent in 1965-66, and is bound to be about 82 per cent during 1975-76. Correspondingly, the direct taxes were 44 per cent in 1950-51, 29 per cent in 1965-66 and only 18 per cent during 1975-76. The compound growth rate in total tax revenue between 1974-75 and 1950-51 works out to 11.58 per cent, the corresponding growth rates being 7.63 per cent in direct taxes and 13.32 per cent in indirect taxes. Between 1950-51 and 1960-61, the compound growth rates of direct and indirect tax revenues were 5.27 per cent, 10.18 per cent and 8.27 per cent respectively. The corresponding growth rates in the 1960s were 11.6 per cent. 14.55 per cent and 13.61 per cent respectively. I have always maintained that indirect taxes invariably raise the prices of commodities and therefore, turn out to be a huge burden on the very poor in our country

Naturally, the textile industry feels very much let down because of the taxation proposals which burden that industry to the extent of Rs. 49.10 crores. The increase in the compound levy on powerlooms is Rs. 200; that means from Rs. 10 it has gone up to Rs. 200. I do not know whether it is intended to destroy this industry altogether. I must request the Finance Minister to reconsider this aspect of it. Also industry is going to produce less cloth. There seems to be a pragmatic approach where rationalisation is concerned. Some realistic measures to accelerate the growth of investible savings which might produce the answer to the problem of rising prices, inflation and shortages have been introduced, though the budget to some might appear on the whole to be growth—and investment—oriented. I must say that ultimately if I have to pass any final criticism on this Budget, it is that it amounts to being neither fish nor fowl.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): The House knows that we are passing through a severe economic crisis. Prices have no doubt come down a little in the re-

cent past few months but the Economic Survey has cautioned that it should not generate a sense of complacency that inflationary pressure had been contained. The Finance Minister has also referred to this in his budget speech. He had stated that inflationary pressure had only been curbed but it has not yet abated. Against this background the Finance Minister was required to present the budget proposals before the House. As I listened to him I must confess that it appeared to me to be a refreshingly new approach to problems. The tone and tenor of the budget speech was different from that of his predecessors' but basically the strategy and the measures to combat the problems facing our economy are the same.

The Finance Minister has rightly accorded priority to energy and agricultural production, because agriculture accounts for almost one half of the national income. He has provided a large allocation for agriculture and he has expressed the hope that productivity would be increased and sustained at a higher level. I am sorry I am unable to share the optimism expressed by the Finance Minister. He was also Food and Agriculture Minister. He should know the snags in the way of increasing agricultural production. In the Budget speech he says that the causes of the sluggishness in agriculture had been analysed but he has not taken the House into confidence. May I ask: why is it that we have not yet been able to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural or food production? You will remember that since 50's, ever since we embarked on planned development we have been embhasising the need for self-reliance in food production. We were assured that we would be reaching self-sufficiency by the end of the Second Plan. But even after 25 years of Independence, the beginning of the second year of the Fifth Plan, we are still far behind the goal. Why is it that we have failed? Is it not a fact that those failures are responsible for causing a certain amount of cynicism in us and do not inspire confidence and hope in the premises made by the Government?

The Finance Minister has made large allocations for agriculture. It was Rs. 193 crores this year, in the budget for the coming year, we are going to have Rs. 270 crores. But mere allocation of large funds does not convey an assurance that the tasks set before us will be fulfilled unless we made effective institutional changes in our framework; so long as these changes do not take place, the fear is that success will continue to elude us. Mr. Indrajit Gupta while commenting upon the budget proposals and programme for agricultural production also referred to the need for bringing about structural changes. He emphasised the need for speedy implementation of land reforms. In my State I know that almost all the legislations to bring about structural changes in the rural sector were passed more than 15 years ago but they have not yet been implemented. The result is that the benefits and facilities that are provided by Government are availed of by the affluent, the more resourceful of the farmers to the detriment and neglect of the smaller farmers; there is thus sluggishness in agriculture.

Secondly, the State machinery also has failed to provide the required inputs in time. Thirdly, the instrument of execution is rusty. We cannot afford to take an ostrich like attitude towards the problem of corruption which has rendered the instrument inefficient. We have got to see whether the administrative apparatus is a fit instrument to execute the programmes that we are taking up. If bureaucracy is not imbued with the same spirit, the results are difficult to achieve. They will present the greatest bottlenecks in the matter of achieving higher production or greater results.

So, while on the one hand I appreciate the determination of the Finance Minister to revive the economy, I should like to remind him that he must also look to the apparatus through which he wants to execute the schemes. Is it not a fact that Government's cash programmes involving massive expenditure had ended in

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinh]

crash? Is it not because of this that the response of the people to the budget proposals is not enthusiastic, but hesitant, cautious, if not incredulous. Therefore, my submission would be that it is time that the Government should get the top most priority. I find changes that should be brought about in the social structure and economic structure so that whatever plans are formulated are executed without dilution of the noble ideals and objectives set before the country. With regard to agricultural production, I should like to make one more submission. In the order of priorities, I should like to make the suggestion that irrigation should get the top most priority. I find from the budget speech that it is being proposed that each year a million hectares of irrigation potential should be created. My personal experience is that if we concentrate on minor irrigation, they give quick results. The strategy of having cluster of tube wells had yielded good results in the past. There is need for taking up this programme if you want to provide irrigation facility in a short time.

The Finance Minister has provided for a plan outlay of a bigger size, 17 per cent higher than the current year's plan. This is an indication of his earnestness to impart dynamism, to the stagnating economy. This is as it should be. But, Sir, we should look to the content of the plan, its potentiality. In order to judge whether this Plan is going to help solve the problems facing the country, we have to see what is the potentiality for raising the GNP. Secondly, we have to see to what extent this is going to generate employment potential. We are all aware that unemployment problem is becoming acute. Due to the rise in prices and depreciation in rupee value, I think, the number of persons living below the poverty line must have gone upto 55 per cent. It is to be seen to what extent this Plan is going to generate employment potential and tackle the unemployment. Thirdly, to what extent these Budget proposals are going to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. As far as I have been able to see, I do not find that these Plan proposals pass the tests enumerated just now. So far as the production aspect is concerned, I have already said that there is need for institutional change in the frame work. Secondly, with regard to industrial production, although the industrial production has registered some increase, but I am afraid despite the concessions given by the Finance Minister, the capital market has not been activated yet. And I do not know whether the kind of climate for savings and investment which the Finance Minister wants to create, will be created. But with regard to reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, Mr. Chairman, you will note that we will have to look to the taxation measures. This year the Finance Minister has not taken recourse to direct taxation but in order to finance the Plan of the size of 5,900 crores and odd he has had to take recourse to indirect taxation. Since 1956, we have been depending far more on the indirect taxation. The problem has been: how you are going to control the prices, contain inflationary pressure and generate requisite climate for productive activity. I am afraid, the taxation measures are bound to affect the prices. The Finance Ministry spokesman has said that they are not likely to affect the prices and the items which have been taxed account for only 11 percent in the total price index. But they have ignored the effect of the chain reaction. And, I would submit, Sir, that the Finance Minister has to be very very careful in ensuring that the prices do not go up. With regard to some of the items which have been brought into the tax-net this year, I would refer to the innovative taxation measure to levy 1 per cent on unspecified items produced by factories employing not less than 49 persons in the case of power operated factories and more than 99 workers in the case of non-power operated factories. It has been referred to by Shri Piloo Mody and Shri Indrajit Gupta that this taxation measure will also hit hard the publishers of books. You are

virtually going to tax knowledge and education. We are already far behind in the matter of education. If you are going to levy excise duties on books, you can appreciate the hardship that will be faced by the school-going and college-going children. I submit for the consideration of the Finance Minister that books should be exempted from this tax.

Regarding khandsari, I am told that compounded levy has been given the go-by and they have been taxed as other products. This has resulted in the closure of some of the khandsari factories and 12 lakhs of persons have been thrown out of employment. I invite the hon. Minister's attention to this question also.

The Finance Minister has said that his attempt has been to contain inflationary pressure. The new imposts are going to put up prices. There is no significant reduction in the expansion of money supply, as I find from the papers supplied to us. Deficit financing of the order of Rs. 540 crores is already there because we owe to the Reserve Bank Rs. 540 crores during the current fiscal year and this has to be covered by resort to deficit financing. There is no provision for payment of the additional DA instalments which have already fallen due. The Finance Minister said, he is going to hold discussions with representatives of the employees. But my fear is, unless the prices are brought down and the essential commodities are made available to the employees at controlled prices and the public distribution system is strengthened, you will be taxing the potriotism of the employees too much. And if you have ultimately make provision for additional DA, the deficit shown in the budget would become much greater and again you may have to take recource to deficit financing. And, again the prices will go up, upsetting all calculations. If you fail again and there is deterioration in the economy, the political consequences will be grave. My friends are obsessed with Jayaprakash Babu and his movement. You do not realise that Jayaprakash Babu is in a way strengthening your will to tackle the problems which are confronting the country. You are not able to deal with your colleagues against whom there are allegations of corruption. You are not able to tackle the administrative machinery which is corrupt. Jayaprakash Babu is doing nothing more than trying to strengthen your will to act, and by awakening the people's power and organising it, he is enabling them to tackle the problems effectively, if you fail.

AN HON. MEMBER: On which issue?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: On those very issues which are confronting the country today and causing hardships, on account of which the people have risen in revolt against you. You cannot take an ostrich like attitude towards these problems and simply say, these are reactionary people and they are subverting democracy. You must meet them squarely on the political ground and take steps, so that we do not go on suffering any longer. Otherwise, the political consequences will be very grave for you.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Budget. As I walked into the House this afternoon, I found the hon. Member Mr. Piloo Mody holding the floor of the House—and holding forth. He was the personification of wind and fury signifying nothing. Of course, I must confess that I do not belong to the category of cynics and those prophets of doom like Mr. Piloo Mody or for that matter, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I found the content of Mr. Piloo Mody's speech to be entirely political. If he wished this forum to be used for only political speech, he has certainly achieved just this. But if it was to discuss economic issues, it was absolutely and completely negative with no content at all right up to the end, quite empty. In all other demo-

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cratic institutions, the opposition is a responsible opposition, and they have a shadow Cabinet. That shadow Cabinet earmarks personalities who deal with specific subjects and issues so that when that party comes into power, those subjects and those policies are implemented straightway. That is how a democracy works and that is how we wish our democracy to work too. Unfortunately, what do we see here? There is not a single policy, foreign, economic or any other on which they are united and have a positive programme to offer.

During all these days, we have been hearing Jaya Prakash, Jaya Prakash, Jaya Prakash. I do not believe in "has-beens" anywhere; I look to the youth for the future; I believe in it their and their leaderships, and I look forward, not backwards towards people who have had their chance in life and who in any case belong to an era which died out long ago. All I do is to read what he has to say and all that I see is that there is not a single positive economic policy or any other policy that is put forward. There is no policy of any sort that he has to offer. All that is propagated is violence, more violence and agitations which has already cost one life.

But then again Mr. Piloo Mody was wrong in his fact. He said that the Congress Party was never in the Opposition. Well, Mr. Chairman, the Congress was in the Opposition in West Bengal and we had a massive majority of 218 opposing us with only 35 of us after the split, 35 in the Congress opposition and 218 in the then ruling party. What did we see as a result of that? We saw the same thing. There were "words not deeds" before they came into power: there were "words not deeds" after they came into power. And by that experiment which has already taken place, I would say that the country has been retarded, at least my own State has been retarded, for at least 15 or 20 years in the economic and developmental field.

Anyhow, I do not think that it is really profitable to spend too long a time on Mr. Piloo Mody's political content. As I said, his entire speech was negative and not productive, there was nothing positive about it, if I may say so—I must thank Shri Indrajit Gupta for lightening my task, because he quoted Mr. Pai, I was going to do the same. I agree with him. Mr. Pai was entirely correct when he talked about the working of the nationalised banks. I myself had experienced this because when I had gone to get loans for schemes for the unemployed youths, I had to go from pillar to post and from "Caesar to Caesar", and yet the Government is not taking notice of this predicament. There is a proverbial saying in Bengali which says: *"Teles mathai Tel"*.

That is to say, those who have already credit and affluence get further credit facilities. But when it comes to these schemes for unemployed youths, security is required. Where are these boys to get their security from? That is something that I would request the hon. Minister to look into. It is not a question of divergence of statements between one Minister and another. It is a question of the working of one part of his Ministry, which I would beg of him to look into, because we had already taken this matter up with his predecessor, but nothing has improved.

Again, Shri Indrajit Gupta might have mentioned the fact, when he was talking about the Central Government employees, that there are State Government employees also who are faced with similar problems. Why should there be a disparity between the salaries and the dearness allowances of the State Government employees and those of the Central Government employees? I just do not know why. But the fact remains that these differences do exist, and this is another factor which I

think the Ministry of Finance should look into, because I feel that the State Government employees are doing the same type of work, they are also the limbs of the Government, they are there to implement the policies of the Government in power. So, I do not see why there should be this disparity in emoluments between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees. This disparity should be removed. Therefore, I would again earnestly appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to look into this as a whole. I think Shri Indrajit Gupta might have mentioned this, instead of sticking to the topic of allowances of the Central Government employees only.

Coming to the budget, there is no doubt that the Indian economy is facing the most difficult period. The Fourth Plan has terminated with shortfalls, with enormous shortfalls, in a majority of the Fourth Plan objectives. The trend for 20 years has been of an average economic growth of 3½ per cent. instead of over five per cent which was aimed at. Coupled with this, we have a population growth, which has kept a steady pace of over two per cent, along with the shortage of food, mounting inflation and, of course, last, but not least, the detrimental impact of the rise in oil prices.

Therefore, the economic situation has to be viewed in the light of two aspects—short-term problems and how they are to be solved and the long-term problems, keeping in view the potentialities of the Indian economic situation. I, therefore, do not for a moment envy the Hon'ble Finance Minister for having to deal with the economic management of this country at this particular juncture, and I do not minimise his difficulties one bit. He has to deal with short supply and equitable allocation in the background of shortfall in every sphere; and not to say the least, he is besieged with chronic developmental problems common to all developing countries.

Therefore, the strategy that we need is strong emphasis on food and agricultural production, along with rapid industrial growth in core sectors such as fertilizers, coal, steel and power. At the same time, he must not forget the maintenance of the economic services such as transport, power, generation of employment which has reached ignition point and which I have which I have mentioned time and again on the floor of this House.

While dealing with incomes of the populace; I want to say that it does not consist of merely Government employees; there is a vast world outside, apart from the hard core of the administration, and their incomes have to be looked into. At the same time, there is also the question of improving the quality of the human resources through, for example, family planning processes. These are the broader development issues which he has to deal with.

Coming to the present budget, I must admit that there has been a reflection of the need for focussing economic management on problems of production and distribution, while encouraging both public and private enterprises by giving incentives for home consumption as well as export. Nevertheless, I have some basic complaints to make against this budget. There has not been sufficient particularisation or emphasis about priorities. The incentives that have been offered are half-hearted and diluted and the emphasis on export has not been sufficiently high-lighted.

The time at my disposal is short. I have already been told that I will get ten minutes; may be, with your indulgence, Sir, I can extend it to fifteen minutes. But since the time available is short, I will stick to some salient points to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

The increase in Plan outlay for 1975-76 by Rs. 429 crores which

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roughly works out to 20 per cent, over the revised estimates of the previous year, reflects the determination of Government to maintain the level of real investments.

As far as the agriculture is concerned, I would say that there is a vague attempt to give priority to Agriculture including seeds, fertilizers, irrigation as well as to the energy sectors. The largest increases have gone to petroleum The amount allocated for this sector is roughly Rs. 110.0 crores, for Coal-mining Rs. 88.0 crores, for Fertilisers Rs. 84.0 crores and compared to these sectors agriculture has only received Rs. 77.0 crores.

Now, this is where I join issue vehemently. The Government while recognising the extreme urgency for our economy to give a booster to the rural sector, once again follows the same trend of twenty years which we find rearing its ugly head in demoting this sector. Why is it that where between 70 per cent of population—and nearly 90 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture—the Government thinks fit to divert only 8.9 per cent of the total plan outlay by way of investment in this sector? Whereas industry which supports only 18 millions in the organised sector accounts for 48 per cent of the total plan outlay and Mr. Indrajit Gupta helps it organising them. What is, or can be the continued justification for heavier investment in industrialisations? Why are our priorities so imbalanced? Has not the Government yet recognised the need to raise the living standards of our rural masses? The demands of the organised sector are insatiable because they are vocal and they can pressurize while 70 per cent of the population—I am talking of West Bengal, I do not know about other States, it may be 50 per cent or 60 per cent—are living below the poverty line. The tribals, the Scheduled Castes, the backward classes in the villages cannot speak for themselves, for they are not organised, and they are not vocal and are unable to move the Finance Department which stands firm on this issue like the Rock of Gibraltar. Added to this the fiscal policy in the way of indirect taxes hits them really hard because their purchasing power is the lowest. Therefore I would beg again of the Finance Minister to revise his decision on this. This is not an empty criticism that I am making and I shall show you why.

The revised estimates for the year 1974-75, for Agriculture, was lower by 21 per cent as compared to the Budget Outlays for that year. Now, this year the share of the agriculture excluding fertilisers remains a meagre 8.9 per cent. It is only the allocation of Rs 291.0 crores for 1975-76 for fertilisers which works out to 11.3 per cent. That pushes up the overall percentage of the total outlay in regard to Agriculture. Therefore, on a first reading, it appears as if high priority is given to Agriculture. But this is not so and there is no eventual solution to the vital rural economy. Added to the shortfall of 21 per cent is a 22 per cent rise of inflation which is still on the increase and it is on the increase because we see no signs of it letting up. What therefore is the actual picture on Agriculture? And yet the Finance Minister says in Part-A, page 5, paragraphs 2.10 and 2.12, and I quote:

> "2.10. I wish to submit that the important feature of this Budget is a clear-cut indentification of these twin priorities—food and energy with the supporting facilities—and the earmarking of adequate funds for the development of these two sectors in the first instance before taking up the claims of other sectors."

18 hrs.

I will not read out the rest. Then, I come to paragraph 2.12. I quote:

"In striving to stimulate production in areas of high priority, we have not lost sight of two other equally important considerations—one relating to the human and geographical aspects of production, and the other, to the proper distribution of the goods produced. The needs of relatively weak producers and backward regions will continue to receive special attention and support."

How? There is complete vagueness on this. How are these statements compatible with the figures that he produces and those we get from the Explanatory Memorandum?

I am not going into break-down of figures. I have them here. Figures are always very boring. But I can assure the hon. Members that they are to be found in the Explanatory Memorandum. That is from where I got the break-down of them.

The faces of poverty are multifarious. Sir, unemployment, under-employment, inequality in income distribution, these are the many facets of this hideous evil. The problem of removing this evil is synonymous with the problem of development and this problem has been with us for the last 27 years, since the birth of this nation, as a free and independent country freed from the shackless of British imperialism. It is in this context that I say that this Budget has not gone far enough in regard to agriculture.

The second disappointing feature of the Budget is its failure to provide additional dynamic and imaginative incentives for exports and failure to provide for improvement in capacity utilisation. Do we not realise that we must sell in order to survive and sell like mad? There should be a cut-back on all home consumption and in all luxury items. What percentage of the population in this poor country of ours is privileged to choose their own brand of shampoo or soap or toothpaste, etc.? And why do we bother about them in the context of their contribution towards the development and upliftment of our vast millions?

This is a war that we are facing, as great and devastating a war, as when we face territorial aggression. In fact, it is more insidious for it is camouflaged in complacency. We have been hearing speeches from the Opposition side. They have nothing to suggest except doom. Therefore, we should go all out to produce for export. This will generate the much needed employment. This is something I have been saying time and time again. Our human resources are very great. They need to be channelised and harnessed. Give licences, finances and all facilities, freely at every level, and bring about a radical change in our export policy.

The export incentives declared during the last two years have failed to have any real impact and, in terms of Volume, Indian exports have increased by only 4 per cent per annum. I have got it from authoritative sources, the Abstract of Statistics and other books. Immediately one speaks of export, Sir, one has a picture of various people going globe-trotting all over the world and coming back to give us that miserable 4 per cent increase in exports. Therefore, clearly incentives of a more concrete form have to be stepped up along with home consumption curbs within the domestic market.

Then, I was going to talk about capacity utilisation. This country has no option—I realise it—but to draw heavily from the International Monetary Fund oil facility and to purchase oil on deferred payment terms. The long-term remedy lies in improving output and our export performance of which I have already spoken.

Of course, there are silver linings to the budgetary clouds but I do not think I have time enough to pay any

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

compliments to the hon. Finance Minister. If you would like me to sit down, I shall do so, Sir.. ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Not before you say something about that.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: I would say, there are some silver linings to these budgetary clouds because the Government have extended several concessions to promote investments and to infuse new impetus into the sagging capital market. For instance, the liberalisation of provisions of the Dividend Restriction Act; extension of tax holiday concession for another five years after March, 1976; exemption from income-tax on dividends earned on inter-corporate investments in priority industries such as fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement, exemption from wealth tax of equity shares in new companies engaged in priority sectors

There has been a Press criticism of the decision to raise the taxation incidence on closely held firms. This will affect only those Indian firms which are controlled by family groups and the majority of foreign-controlled firms. This, surely, has been designed to expedite the progressive dilution of foreign shareholding to a level of 40 per cent as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Amendment Act, 1971

Similarly, the Government's decision to relax restrictions on declaration of dividends in excess of 12 per cent is consistent with the basic intention of the Restriction on Corporate Dividends Act, which was to contain inflation through immobilisation of incomes for a specified period.

These are the better aspects of the picture There are other features also in the Budget which show a real anxiety on the part of the Government to deal with such acute problems

I do not think you, Sir, want me to pay any further compliments in view of the time running out

MR CHAIRMAN: You leave it to others

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: With these few words, may I thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the indulgence that you have shown me, and once again, I support this Budget?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 00 a.m.

18 08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March, 13, 1975/Phalguna 22, 1896 (Saka)

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